

ACROSS A CONTINENT.

LINE OF RAILS TO SPAN AUSTRALIA.

Continuous Road to Be Built Across the South Part of the Country, Connecting All the More Important Centers of Population.

A great railroad enterprise is getting under way in Australia. The surveys have been made for a railroad from Port Augusta, in the State of South Australia, clear across the southern edge of the continent to the mining town of Coolgardie, in western Australia. As Coolgardie is already joined by rail to Perth, on the west coast, the transcontinental road will be completed when it reaches that point.

The road will run quite near the sea, where a telegraph has for years connected the eastern and western coasts of the continent. Nine-tenths of the mileage will be through one of the most barren deserts in the world, but the building of railroads through desert lands no longer offers difficult problems to engineers. The problems have been solved, and no one doubts that the stretching of a railroad across this part of Australia will be successfully carried out.

The engineers say that the limestone plateau to the north of the Great Australian Bight, along whose shores the track will be laid, is the only part of the continent where there are no native tribes. A considerable number of natives, however, live in the western part of the region to be traversed.

Until the engineers recently went over this desolate country the region had been crossed only by Eyre, who, while vainly hunting for new pasture lands, made the journey in 1840-41 that cost him so much suffering and the loss of his white courages.

This railroad will complete the connection by rail of all the important centers of population in Australia, excepting some isolated settlements on the north and northeast coasts. Heretofore it has always been necessary to travel by sea between Perth, Fremantle and Albany, the most important towns in the state of western Australia, and the well-developed region of Victoria and New South Wales.

But with the building of this railroad the journey may be made from the southwest corner of Australia, through all the southern states of the commonwealth, and north along the east coast as far as Rockhampton, on the middle coast of Queensland. Thus nearly all the great mining regions and agricultural districts will be connected by rail, either by the line along the coast or by branches from it already in operation in Eastern Australia, which penetrate into the mining and wool-producing districts of the interior.

Eyre was saved from death when he crossed the continent by the discovery that he could obtain water by digging. It will be remembered with what infinite difficulty the famous overland telegraph line, from South to North Australia, was carried across the waterless interior to meet the submarine cable on the north coast.

But a great deal has been learned about practical methods for carrying on enterprises in the deserts since the overland telegraph was stretched across the sandy wastes of Australia, and there is no reason to doubt that the desert railroad now to be built will be completed without very great difficulty.—New York Sun.

THE LATE POTTER PALMER.

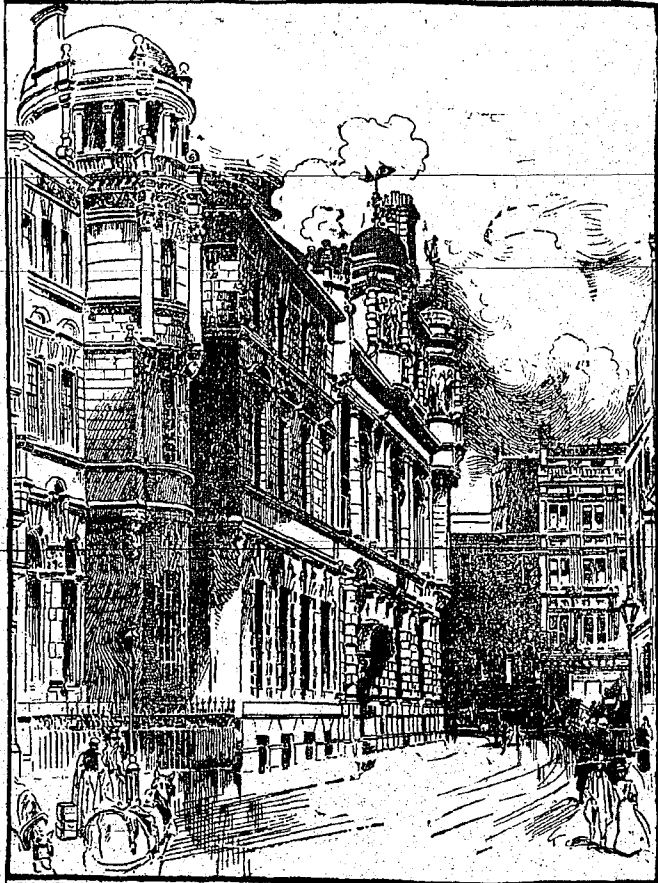
Pioneer Merchant and One of the Builders of Chicago.

Potter Palmer, one of the men who made Chicago the metropolis of the West, and for years a conspicuous figure in its financial and social circles, died at his fine residence on the elegant Lake Shore Drive in that city recently. For some weeks he had suffered from a stomach ailment, out of which grew a nervous disorder and ultimately heart failure, the latter being the immediate cause of death.

Potter Palmer was born in Potter's Hollow, Albany County, N. Y., in 1826, of Quaker farmer parents. At 18 he became clerk in a country store in Greene, N. Y. Soon thereafter he started a store of his own in Oneida and later at Lockport. While visiting Chicago in 1851, when that city had 40,000 inhabitants, he saw in it a place of promise. He sold his Lockport stock and with \$6,000 capital opened a store in Chicago. He introduced novel ideas in the dry goods trade, such as the exchange of unsuitable goods, personal talks with his customers, etc., and the result was instant success for the new merchant. His first year's sales amounted to \$73,000. Then came the Civil War, and Palmer foreseeing what a shortage there would be in cotton, and what a consequent rise in its value, as well as in that of woolen goods, spent every dollar he had on these products and filled several warehouses. In less than four years he had made over \$2,500,000. Marshall Field and Levi Leiter became his partners during this time and laid the foundations of their great wealth. When the war was progressing Palmer loaned large sums, as high as \$750,000 at one time, to the government.

In 1867 Palmer retired from the dry goods trade and took up real estate transactions. He determined to make State street, then a little more than a wide alley, the principal thoroughfare of Chicago. Within six months he had bought three-quarters of a mile of frontage on that street. He succeeded in having it widened. When the great fire came in 1871 Mr. Palmer had ninety-five fine buildings in the city, including the Palmer House. All were destroyed in that conflagration. This was

LONDON'S FINEST BUSINESS BUILDING.



Just now London is pointing with pride to what the Britisher regards as the most gorgeous business palace in the world. "Lloyd's Register," as the new building is known, is located at 71 Fenchurch street. It has just been completed at a cost of half a million dollars. The new building is not large, hence its comparatively small cost. It is constructed of the finest Portland stone and is a thing of great architectural beauty from the outside. Valuable marbles, inlaid woods, mother of pearl, and even jewels, have been utilized in the decoration of the interior.

Even the clerks' office is more suggestive of a palace than a business house, for it is lined with marble, and the electric light fittings are of beaten copper. Valuable old Persian carpets cover the floors.

The story of how the new luxurious building came into existence is rather interesting. For classifying ships Lloyd's Register charges certain fees. The income more than covered the expenses, and a large reserve fund accumulated. For the disposal of this sum, outside the defraying of expenses, there was apparently no provision, so finally it was decided to expend it upon a building that should do credit to London and take a high place among the commercial palaces of the world.

There are scores of more costly buildings in New York or Chicago, but it is possible that in elegance of appointment Lloyd's Register surpasses anything in this country.

a severe blow, and for a time Palmer determined to abandon all business enterprises. But his old spirit speedily returned. Then he had to combat the people who sought to remove the business center from its old locality to another part of the city, and these speculative spirits he downed. He set an army of workmen upon the ruins of the old buildings, and soon there arose new structures, grander and more perfect than those which had been destroyed. The Palmer House was built at a cost of \$2,000,000, and in its new form was the finest and most substantial hotel in the country at that time. His real estate investments all proved profitable.



POTTER PALMER.

and he accumulated a fortune of \$25,000,000. His pride in Chicago was manifested by his activities in its behalf. He was largely instrumental in bringing the World's Fair to that city and contributed \$200,000 to the Woman's Building, doubtless because his wife had been made president of the Board of Lady Managers.

Mrs. Palmer was Miss Bertha Honore, daughter of Henry H. Honore, of Chicago, one of two sisters whose beauty and talent made them famous. A woman of superior intellectuality, versatile talents and generous culture, filled with ambition and energy, she was the constant counselor of her husband, and her encouragement from the time of their marriage in 1870 spurred him on to new endeavors. It was she who urged him to rebuild after the fire, and, perhaps, but for her, Chicago would have lost the enthusiasm and generous expenditures of money on his part which did so much for its reconstruction after the disaster of 1871.

HONESTY WOULD HAVE PAID.

For the Lack of It a Youth Goes to Jail.

Chief Justice Blingham of the district supreme court is one of the kindest, disposed and most lenient members of the city or any other court, and it is probable that he invariably suffers more pain when sentencing a prisoner than when the culprit. Whenever possible he exercises the greatest mercy in dealing with the unfortunate offenders. Some time ago a young colored man, not yet out of his teens, was arraigned before

MAKING POSTAGE STAMPS.

How Uncle Sam Manufactures Them—New Series of Portraits.

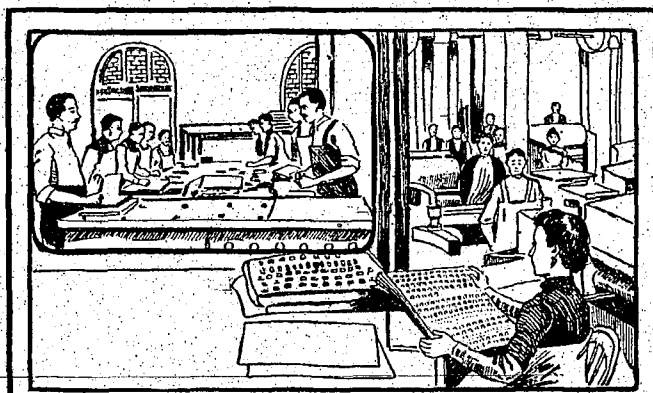
For some time Uncle Sam has been busily engaged in preparing a new series of postage stamps. Of late years the United States has dropped into the fashion of changing the designs of its mailing franks more frequently than almost any nation, and gradually the first republic of the new world has come to the proud position of possessing postage stamps that are more artistic than those sent out from any other country.

It is not easy to understand what an immense amount of work is necessitated by the advent of new styles in this postal currency. What with the men who manufacture the paper, the 2,000 or 3,000 men and women who assist in printing and gumming the stamps, the tollers who help in transporting the new products of the printing presses and the 80,000 postmasters and clerks who sell the stamps to the public, it is estimated that fully 100,000 persons have a hand in preparing for a postage stamp "opening."

For upward of a decade the national government has been printing its own postage stamps—that is, the work has been done at the big institution at Washington known as the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, which is a branch of the Treasury Department, and designed primarily for the printing of the national currency—but the gigantic task may at any time revert to private individuals or a corporation if a disposition is shown to do the work cheaper than the government can do it.

Every year the Postoffice Department advertises for bids for furnishing the postage stamps, and the Treasury Department submits a proposition in exactly the same manner as the other bidders, but the plant of the big money factory at the national capital is so perfectly equipped that the manufacture of stamps can be carried on at a cost of less than 5 cents a 3,000, and apparently the bank-note companies which formerly supplied stamps have concluded that there would be no profit in the transaction at such a price.

It is in the Postoffice Department that the first step is taken looking to the making of a new series of stamps. This is the important work of passing in a general way upon the designs of the new stamps and more particularly



WETTING PAPER AND PRESSING STAMPS, SIZING IT FOR STAMPS.

the selection of the portraits which are to adorn them. "It was decided in the present instance that the first postage stamp series of the new century should possess a distinctive element of novelty, and so the postal officials asked the designers at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving not only to prepare new designs for borders and employ new shades of color, but to make the new stamps of different size and shape from the old and procure, if possible, new portraits for their adornment.

The proposal to indicate the date of issue by imprinting the words, "Series 1902," marked another innovation, and so also does the plan of placing beneath the portrait on each denomination the name of the subject with the date of birth and death.

The new series of stamps, like each of its predecessors, makes some changes in the circle of historical personages whose memory is perpetuated in this popular picture gallery and in the denominations of the stamps.

There is a newcomer in the form of a 3-cent stamp which will not often be employed for domestic use. It is designed particularly for the convenience of persons who wish to send registered letters abroad and this frank of the supposedly unlucky denomination bears the portrait of the late Benjamin Harrison, who had not previously had a place in the Postal Department's useful collection of miniatures. Commodore Perry, whose face has adorned stamps continuously since 1870, is superseded by another famous fighter, Admiral Farragut.

The art critics in the Postoffice Department also concluded that it would be a good idea to have uniformity in the general style of portraits employed and the designers were, therefore, obliged to skimpish around and find good, full-face portraits of Franklin, Washington, and Jefferson to replace the profiles on the 1, 2, and 3 cent stamps.

All these changes serve to emphasize the fact that Miss Columbia has been rather fickle with regard to the public men honored by places on her postage stamps.

Washington, of course, has been fully recognized and in the series of stamps which went into use just half a century ago his portrait, in one style or another, has appeared on all the denominations save two. Franklin and Jackson likewise have held places with scant interruption, and the portrait of Lincoln has appeared in every series

since the civil war. President Johnson and Arthur, however, never had places in the postal art collection, nor, of course, has Grover Cleveland, who, while living, is ineligible.

Stanton, Scott, Hamilton and Zachary Taylor were all portrayed on postage stamps at one time or another, but have had to give way to statesmen of more recent prominence. Nor, indeed, will the changes end here, for it is expected that as soon as the new McKinley postal card has served the usual period of usefulness and been retired his portrait will supplant that of either Sherman or Webster.

Engraving the plates which are used in the production of postage stamps is a delicate operation. Perhaps a dozen different engravers, each an expert in his particular line, contributes to a design for a stamp that is not an inch square. One supplies the vignette, a second cuts the delicate scroll work, a third furnishes the artistic lettering, and so on. The original plate bearing a stamp design, although baked until it is almost as hard as a diamond, is never employed in the actual printing. It is much too precious for that, since, were it destroyed, it would in all probability be impossible to engrave a new plate that would be an exact duplicate in every delicate detail. Accordingly, the original plate constitutes a steel die, with which impressions are made on soft steel, and these latter, termed replicas, are used, after hardening, for the actual printing.

Sherlock Holmes Outdone.

"Speaking of Deduction," remarked Lew Derlacher, a well-known sporting man, "I did a little piece of Sherlock Holmes work the other night that puzzled a friend of mine. I was riding in a street car with a man who is interested in athletics, and he was anxious to learn the whereabouts of a certain pugilist. I couldn't tell him where to find the boxer, but I said: 'Well, take the next car and ask Lew Bailey. He'll know.' We got off the car and boarded the following one, and it was not until Bailey had given him the desired information that my friend noticed anything strange. 'How did you know Lew was on this car?' he asked; 'did you see him get on?' 'No,' I answered, 'but I deduced that he was aboard.' 'Deduced?' 'Yes. Notice that big diamond in Lew's belt. Well, when you asked me about the boxer's address I happened to look back, and for an instant my eye was



Reports from Western States.

Illinois—Weather conditions generally favorable for growth of vegetation, though it was quite cool toward the latter part of week; showers occurred over the State; wheat, rye, oats, meadows, pastures and gardens improved; corn being planted and much up to good stand; potatoes doing well; prospect for peaches, blackberries and raspberries poor; apples fair to good; other fruits good.

Indiana—Heavy rains; ground too wet to work in northern tier of counties; lighter showers, unevenly distributed and insufficient in central section; droughty conditions continue in south section; too cold over entire State for rapid growth of vegetation; rye in excellent condition; wheat improved, but light, and heads spotted; oats doing fairly well; corn planting well advanced, some little up, being damaged by cut worms; fly damaging wheat in Washington County.

Ohio—Light precipitation; coolest of week, with light to trifling rain in the night; some injury to small fruits and gardens; wheat slightly improved; oats, rye and barley doing well; corn being planted; potatoes doing well, but cut worms are at work in south; insects injuring tobacco; potatoes and garden plants doing well; grass is growing slowly; pastures improved.

Michigan—Cold and wet; soil has delayed field work and retarded germination of late sown crops; early sown, heavy and hard germinated nicely and are making fair growth; wheat, rye, meadows and pastures much improved; corn planted and making good seedling to progress; early fruit and strawberries blossoming heavily and appear not damaged by frost and sunburn; fly damaging wheat in Washington County.

Wisconsin—Week cool, with freezing temperature later part in north and central counties; generally copious to heavy rains; snow falling light and Saturday, three to six inches in central counties; no damage except possibly to fruit in few localities. Little for work done, but preparations for corn well advanced; winter wheat, rye and spring grains making slow growth, but condition satisfactory; pastures and meadows excellent.

Iowa—Cool and wet weather has been favorable for grass and small grains; corn planting delayed but peering completion in southern and well begun in extreme northern counties; seedling satisfactory; rye and oats in the till; general crop prospects never better at middle of May.

South Dakota—Seasonable temperature; with scattered rains; spring very healthy condition; early sown making vigorous growth, latest germinating nicely; oats and barley making good; corn sowing nearly completed; corn planting becoming general, retarded by rains; pastures good; potato planting advanced; grass sowing general; fruits in bloom.

Nebraska—Week warm, with good showers, very favorable for growth of vegetation; winter wheat very much improved; rye heading in southern counties with short straw; oats and grass in pastures improved; corn planting well advanced; spring grains and early planted coming up nicely in southern counties.

Missouri—Bringing in northwest relieved temporarily; corn and cotton coming up to good stands, cultivation general; wheat improving in northwest; leading in central and south, some becoming too rank and in danger of falling; oats, grass, and minor crops making good progress; apples showing less promising, failed to set much fruit; damage by caterpillars in north.

Kansas—General rains and warmer; better conditions improving oats, corn, grass and the soil; wheat heading in south and central, but much plowed up central and north; corn growing rapidly, cultivation more general; pastures and cattle improving; strawberries ripe in extreme south.

Yale University bestowed the degree of LL. D. on Lord Kelvin of England.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

WEEKLY REPORT ISSUED BY THE WEATHER BUREAU.

Winter Wheat Making Satisfactory Progress—Corn Is Doing Well—Encouraging Outlook for Cotton—Peach and Apple Trees Injured by Frost.

The weekly crop report issued by the weather bureau says: From the upper Mississippi valley eastward to the New England and middle Atlantic coasts the week was decidedly cold and unfavorable to growth with light to heavy frosts, causing much damage to fruit in the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States and in New England. The temperature conditions in the Southern States, Missouri valley and throughout the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast districts were favorable, highly so on the north Pacific coast. Drought continues in Florida and other portions of the east and south Atlantic States, and rain is generally needed in the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States. Rains have afforded relief locally in the middle and southern Rocky Mountain districts, but more is needed in these sections. The greater portion of the upper-middle region and portions of the upper Mississippi, upper Missouri and Red River of the North valleys are suffering from excessive moisture.

Owing to excessive rains little or no corn has yet been planted in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and planting has been delayed in South Dakota and northern Iowa, but generally throughout the central valleys and middle Atlantic States this work has made rapid progress. Good stands are generally reported in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, but cut worms are impairing the stands in the Ohio valley and Tennessee. In Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas the crop has made rapid growth, and much has been laid in Texas.

The last week has not been unfavorable to winter wheat, and generally the crop has made satisfactory progress, the least favorable reports being received from the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States, which decided improvement is reported from Nebraska. The crop has made slow growth in the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States, but has advanced rapidly in the lower Missouri valley, in the southern portion of which it is now heading. Lodging is threatened in parts of Missouri. The north Pacific coast region has experienced a week of favorable to the wheat crop, which is much improved in that section. The crop continues in excellent condition in central and northern California, but is in poor condition in the southern part of the State.

Early sown spring wheat has germinated well and is making vigorous growth, especially in the northern portion of the spring wheat region. Oats in continued rains much of the crop is yet to be sown, but more than half the intended acreage having been sown in North Dakota.

Oats harvest has begun in South Carolina, and the crop is ripening in Texas, while seedling continues in the northern districts. This crop has made generally satisfactory progress in the States of the central valleys, but has deteriorated in the east Gulf States, where it is heading low and not filling well.

Further improvement in the condition of meadows is indicated in the States of the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, the lake region and New England, but less favorable reports are received from the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Pastor Howard Goldie. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 8:30 p. m. Junior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday 8 a. m. 10 o'clock and 1 p. m. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bishop, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month. Rev. Fr. G. Goodhouse.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 365, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock or before the fall of the moon. JOHN J. COVENEY, W. M. J. F. HUN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. DELVAN SMITH, Post Com. CHARLES INGRAM, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 163, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. F. ECKHART, President. JULIA FORTINER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. A. TAYLOR, Sec. FRED WARREN, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening. H. P. HANSON, N. G. M. E. SHARPOFF, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evening in W. R. C. hall. P. D. BONES, Captain. Wm. Post, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COVENEY, Sec. T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STARS, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening or before the full of the moon. Mrs. JOHN LEECH, W. M. MISS ETTA COVENEY, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. O. F., No. 700—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. E. SPANUS, G. R. E. MATSON, R. E.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 650, I. O. T. M.—Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. JAMES WOODRUFF, Lady Com. Mrs. MAUDE MALANPOT, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Quatu Hall at 2:30 p. m. the third Wednesday of each month. M. HANSON, K. of R. C. C. WESCOTT, G. G.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MARILDA SMITH, President. EDNA WALKMEYER, Secretary.

MOTHERS' & TEACHERS' SOCIETY meet in the High School room every alternate Thursday at 8:30 p. m. Mrs. H. J. OSBORN, Sec. Mrs. W. J. KOONEN, President.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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SUCCESSOR TO

Crawford Co. Exchange Bank

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DENTIST.

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O. PALMER,

Attorney at Law and Notary.

Representing Attorney for Crawford County.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ABSORBS TWO ROADS.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC THE PURCHASER.

Rumor Has It That Kansas City Southern and Arkansas and Choctaw Have Changed Hands—Sale of Danish Islands Shelled Until Next Fall.

Control of the Kansas City Southern, running from Kansas City to St. Paul, Minn., has been acquired by the Moors and John W. Gates for the Rock Island road by the purchase of the Dutch stock. The same interests have probably acquired the Arkansas and Choctaw, which have changed hands, but the name of the purchaser has not been disclosed. The Kansas City Southern voting trust has three years more to run, but there has always been a serious question as to its legality, and it is supposed that with the Rock Island holding the majority of stock there will be no question that the property will be turned over. It is at once President Knott said that he knew nothing of the deal. Announcement of the sale of the Arkansas and Choctaw is made on the authority of a large holder of stock, who declined to say who was the purchaser. John Scullin of St. Louis is president of the road.

DANISH TREATY IS SHELVED.

Lower and Upper Houses of Rigsdag at Deadlock Till Autumn.

The following Danish lower house, by 98 to 2 votes passed a resolution in favor of the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States on condition that a subsequent vote of the inhabitants of the islands show a majority in favor thereof. The matter was then returned to the landings, which after a long and spirited debate rejected the resolution and by 33 to 30 votes reaffirmed the resolution providing for a limited plebiscite and the ratification of the treaty only as favored by a majority of three quarters. This obstruction shoves the question until after the elections in September, when the government hopes to obtain a majority in the landings.

THREE BOYS DROWN—TWO SAVED.

Scow Collides with Sunked Log White Crossing Pembina River.

W. M. Symington, a farmer of Pembina County, N. D., attempted to cross the Pembina river in a scow. With him were his four sons and a nephew. The boat collided with a sunken log and its occupants were thrown into the river, swollen high with recent rains. Three of the sons were drowned, the nephew and the youngest son being saved, after being in the ice-cold water for an hour and a half. The ages of the drowned boys ranged from 10 to 10 years.

League Base-Ball Race.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Base-Ball League:

Club	W.	L.
Pittsburgh	23	4
Philadelphia	10	14
Chicago	14	9
Brooklyn	10	17
New York	14	11
Cincinnati	10	17
Boston	11	12
St. Louis	8	16

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

Club	W.	L.
Detroit	12	7
St. Louis	10	8
Philadelphia	12	8
Baltimore	9	12
Chicago	11	8
Washington	3	13
Boston	12	4
Cleveland	6	10

Great Falls Inundated.

One of the worst storms in the history of Great Falls, Mont., struck the city the other day. Three inches of rain fell in four hours. The basements of many stores were filled with water ten feet deep. Over 300 people were made homeless. Several miles of track of the Great Northern Railway was washed out.

Old Ladies Burn to Death.

Mrs. George Buck, 75 years old, and Mrs. Hannah Cummings, 80 years old, were burned to death at Shrewsbury, Mass. The two victims were smothered in their beds before rescuers could reach the scene.

Carrie Gets Thirty Days.

Mrs. Carrie Scott, who had been sentenced to thirty days in prison and to pay a \$100 fine by Judge Hazen in the District Court at Topeka, Kan., for smashing bar fixtures. She will not appeal the case, and has gone to jail.

Alphonso XIII. Is Crowned.

Alphonso XIII., attaining his majority, has become King of Spain in fact as well as in name. When he had taken his oath to uphold the constitution, his mother, the queen regent, kissed his extended hand in token of allegiance.

Lovers Commit Suicide.

Anton Rogler and Hannah Kieckel, who left a note stating they were too poor to get married, committed suicide together at St. Louis by taking carbolic acid.

Killed in a Runaway.

In Cleveland Miss Elizabeth Stuten was thrown from a carriage in a runaway accident and probably fatally injured, her skull being fractured.

\$200,000 Fire in Philadelphia.

Fire destroyed the cold-storage house of the Willow street company in Philadelphia. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, covered by insurance.

Race Riot Near Atlanta.

Four white men and four negroes were killed, five white men wounded and a block of houses burned in a race riot at Pittsburg, a suburb of Atlanta, Ga.

Many Killed by Hurricane.

Loss of from 100 to 200 lives and destruction of much property resulted from a hurricane, which swept through large part of southern and western Texas. The town of Goliah was practically destroyed, seventy-four persons being killed there and 200 injured.

Five Killed and Six Hurt.

In a collision on the Burlington's Billings line, near Hyattsville, Neb., between the Portland-St. Louis flyer and an extra stock train, five men were killed and six injured.

Three Perish in Nebraska Fire.

At Laurel, Neb., John Jacobson, his wife and infant child were burned to death, and William Snyder, a clerk, and another of the Jacobson children, aged 6, were seriously burned in a fire in the living rooms over Jacobson's implement store.

Escapes in Digging Grave.

J. W. Weatherford, a mail-robert convict serving a term at the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., escaped from the national cemetery, where, under guard, he was digging a grave for the body of General Leavenworth, which is to be brought from New York.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

GIRL'S RIDE AVERTS WRECK.

Miss Peden of Montana Prevents Train Dashing on Burning Bridge.

The heroic action of Miss Peden, aged 15, who made a thrilling ride to Miles City, Mont., to warn the railroad agent that the bridge four miles east of Miles City was on fire, saved the west-bound Northern Pacific train from being wrecked. She was riding in the vicinity of the bridge, which is nearly 100 feet long, when she discovered it was on fire. She determined to avert a calamity and rode for life to Miles City. The agent stopped the train. Miss Peden is an accomplished equestrienne, having won numerous races at Miles City. When she found the bridge burning she urged the horse to top speed and made the pace every foot of the way to Miles City. When the town was reached she threw herself from her pouting steed and dashed into the station with a cry of joy to learn that she had arrived in time. The train was held four hours till the bridge could be repaired.

FIVE DIE IN HOTEL FIRE.

Hostelry at Point Pleasant, W. Va., Burned—Bodies Recovered.

The American Hotel burned at Point Pleasant, W. Va., and five lives are known to have been lost. Several adjoining buildings also were consumed. Three bodies have been recovered. The other buildings burned were the home of Hankin Wiley and Kipling's residence and meat market. The fire originated in the hotel, a frame structure. The loss is probably \$30,000. Those who lost their lives were farmers and were in town as grand jurors at the criminal court. They were sleeping on the second floor and means of escape were cut off. Lee Carlisle, a mite on an Ohio river boat, was so badly burned that he will die. He leaped from the third story.

TREASURE ISLAND IS FOUND

Gold Is Taken from the Sand Somewhere Near Ecuador.

The "treasure island," for which an expedition started from San Francisco last December on the schooner W. S. Phelps, has been reached in safety, according to a letter received from a member of the party. The writer says that gold was found in the sand on the seashore and also that quartz discovered on the island is supposed to be gold bearing. The location of the island is not given. As the letter was posted in Ecuador, it is surmised the rich island is off the coast of that country.

PASTOR GETS 3-YEAR SENTENCE.

Negro Evangelist Satisfied with Term Given for Manslaughter.

The Rev. W. H. Pollett, a colored preacher, who last month shot and killed James Edmundson, a negro laborer, as a result of family troubles, was found guilty at Emporia, Kan., of manslaughter in the second degree, and will be confined in the penitentiary for three years. Pollett expressed satisfaction at the verdict. Since his arrest Pollett has converted four of his fellow-prisoners.

Treasurer Admits \$50,000 Shortage.

William Malcolm, City Treasurer of Passaic, N. J., admitted that he was short in his accounts as secretary of the city of Passaic and Building association of Passaic the amount of about \$50,000. He turned over all his property, with that of his wife, to make good the deficit.

Express Runs Into Clay Bank.

The Prairie State express on the Chicago and Alton road, was wrecked at Verona, Ill., an unattended freight car ran into the express car, and four cars left the track and plunged into a clay bank. One passenger, Miss Staehle, of Wilmington, was thrown through a window and badly cut by pieces of glass.

Shot Is Fired at Cardinal.

During the progress of a fête in honor of Cardinal Baellera, at Bardolino, near Verona, Italy, an anarchist fired a shot from a rifle at the cardinal, who was standing at a window of the Guerrieri Palace watching the procession, but failed to hit him. The would-be assassin was arrested.

Death of Miss Esther Dowie.

Esther Dowie, only daughter of John Alexander Dowie, is dead at the Dowie home in Chicago, a victim of a frightful accident. She was burned by the explosion of an alcohol lamp, while she was locked in her room. No doctor was called to treat her.

Will of Sol Smith Russell.

The will of Sol Smith Russell, the actor, was filed in Minneapolis. The estate, mostly real, is valued at \$150,000. Only his wife, Mrs. Alice Adams Russell, and two children, Robert and Alice. The document is very brief and leaves everything to the widow.

Railcars Wages Ten Per Cent.

On account of the "increase of the cost of living" the Continental Traction company raised the wages of 5,000 of its employees in Louisville, Ky., to ten per cent. The order applies to all the company's employees throughout the United States. They number between 30,000 and 35,000.

Four Killed on a Train.

A party of excursionists on a west-bound Southern Pacific excursion train, between Lake Charles and Sulphur City, Ark., killed four persons, three colored and one white, and wounded a large number of others. The fight was a race affray.

New Lake Boat Line.

A Sandusky, Ohio, boat line, says that a new boat line with a capital of \$125,000 is about completed to operate between Lorain, Sandusky and Cleveland for both freight and passengers. The company will include Cleveland and Sandusky capitalists.

Detaining the Philippians.

Returned army officer says Philippians are doing little to continue the fight by the Hongkong Junta, which represents President Roosevelt as a prisoner in the White House, menaced by Americans, who demand independence for the archipelago.

Postoffice Safe Blown Open.

The postoffice of Monroe, Iowa, was robbed by burglars. The safe was blown open with dynamite and several hundred dollars' worth of stamps were taken. The explosion wrecked a part of the building.

Lake of Asphalt in Texas.

In the oil fields near Austin, Texas, the drill in a well at a depth of 142 feet dropped into a lake of liquid asphalt, which is 50 thick and heavy that further drilling is almost impossible. The heavy black stuff oozed up into the well for quite a distance. It is said that liquid asphalt has been found heretofore only in Trinidad.

FARMERS DESTROY A BIG DAM.

Claim the Construction Caused Their Meadows to Be Flooded.

A party of twenty-five farmers living in the vicinity of Otter Tail lake, Minn., attacked recently the dam at the Otter Tail outlet and deliberately blew up the dam at the outlet of the lake. At points where the dynamite did not do its work thoroughly they used axes and saws. The dam was put in several years ago in order to make the big lake a storage reservoir and regulate the flow of the river, water being held back in the spring and allowed to come down for power purposes for the mills in Fergus Falls during the summer. Farmers have frequently threatened to destroy it as they claim it has flooded their meadows, and have finally made good their threats. There is no secret about who were engaged in the work and quite a number are likely to be prosecuted.

NEVER HEARD LORD'S PRAYER.

Young Woman Horsechief in Kansas Makes Remarkable Confession.

If Hetty Williams, at Fort Scott, could have repeated the Lord's Prayer she might have had one year less to serve in prison—but she couldn't. She confessed she never had ever said the prayer. She is a dashing and rather pretty young woman of the frontier who has been convicted of horse stealing. The evidence showed she was a professional. The court, moved by her youth, after having sentenced her to five years in the penitentiary, offered to reduce the term to four years if she would repeat the Lord's prayer as an indication that there was good ground in her heart in which to start a crop of reform. Hetty owned up and said she didn't know a word of it. She will serve five years.

CHANGES AN OHIO DISTRICT.

State Assembly Completes Its Work and Adjourns Sine Die.

The seventy-fifth general assembly at Columbus, Ohio, adjourned sine die. The congressional redistricting bill was one of the last measures passed. The only change made is in the twelfth district, formerly composed of Franklin and Fairfield counties, the latter being added to the seventh. General Grosscup's district and Franklin county were better known as the twelfth district. This makes the twelfth district, formerly Democratic, nominally Republican. The bill appropriating \$50,000 for monuments to mark the positions of Ohio troops on the battlefield of Antietam also was made a law.

ATTEMPT TO ROB PAYMASTER.

Chicago Man Victim of Plot, but Police Save Money.

George Embley of Chicago, paymaster of the World's Fair, was the victim of a bold attempt at robbery in St. Louis. He was paying the laborers when one of the men, as a ruse, questioned the accuracy of his account. A fight followed in which Embley was rendered unconscious. The police arrived in time to save \$3,500 which lay on his table.

Circus Train Is Wrecked.

Six canvas men were injured, three of them seriously, in a wreck of the canvas and wagon train of Porepaugh & Sells Brothers, directed at Marysville, Pa. The accident was caused by the breaking of a truck under a car carrying a large canvas wagon on which the injured men were sleeping.

Jenious Man Kills Woman and Self.

Eugene Sexton, aged 43 years, killed Mrs. Mary Bromley, aged 35, and then killed himself. The double tragedy occurred at the pumping station at South Omaha, Neb., where Sexton was an engineer. Sexton was madly jealous of the woman. The tragedy was witnessed by her son.

Found Dead in Mine Shaft.

The bodies of Jesse Bloodgood and Alfred Smith, each of whom was 21 years old, have been found in an abandoned air shaft of the Black Diamond Coal mine, while on a trip up the Missouri. The cause of the tragedy was not ascertained, but the young men entered the mine shaft out of curiosity and were overcome with black damp.

Ohio Coal Lands Sold.

Fifteen thousand acres of the most valuable coal lands in Columbiana and Jefferson counties, Ohio, have been sold to Pittsburgh and Cleveland capitalists. The investors propose to start several large mining towns near Hannuonsville.

Collapse of Hardware Trust.

Officers of the St. Louis Hardware Company of St. Louis have acknowledged that the \$125,000 hardware trust had been a thing of the past and that their company had withdrawn from the combination.

Minister's Poor Marksmanship.

Rev. S. P. Bonbracker, pastor of the Christian Church at Wymore, Neb., went into the office of Dr. W. H. Johnson and fired five shots at him without effect. The cause of the assault is not known.

Emperor William May Come.

Emperor William may come to America to unveil a statue of Frederick the Great to be erected in Washington as his gift to this country and as a token of international amity.

Nixon Resigns Tammany Leadership.

Levi Nixon, leader of Tammany, resigned, charging that every move must be made by Richard Croker, and that he could no longer remain at the head of the organization and retain his self-respect.

Roosevelt Lays Corner Stone.

President Roosevelt laid the corner stone of the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government at the American University at Washington. Bishop Willard P. Mallahan of Boston presided.

Banquet to Whitelaw Reid.

Leaders in finance, journalism and politics attended a banquet given by the Union League Club, New York, to Whitelaw Reid, special ambassador to attend the coronation of King Edward.

Rathbone Gets New Trial.

President Roosevelt has ordered new trial for Rathbone, directing Gov. Wood to amend Cuban law so as to allow appeal to the Supreme Court at Havana.

Lord Pauncefote Resigns.

Lord Pauncefote has tendered his resignation as ambassador to Washington and asked immediate acceptance.

Holland's Queen Past Danger.

The condition of Queen Wilhelmina continues to improve. All danger is past now.

BAD STORM IN TEXAS.

GOLIAH IS DESTROYED AND MANY LIVES LOST.

Hurricane Traverses Up the Gulf Coast, Leaving a Path of Destruction in the Southern and Western Parts of the Lone Star State.

It is believed that between 100 and 200 lives have been lost in a hurricane which swept southern and western Texas from the Red river to the lower Gulf coast, a stretch of fully 400 miles.

Of the fatalities nearly half occurred in Goliah, a town of 3,500 inhabitants on the San Antonio river, sixty miles south-west of Houston. The place was almost entirely wrecked, and the most conservative estimate places the loss of life at seventy-four, while scores of persons suffered injuries.

Other Cities Suffer.

San Antonio, Austin, Mexico, Beeville and Port San Houston suffered from the visitation, and it is believed that the calamity will prove to be the worst that has befallen the Gulf coast since the hurricane of 1900 and its accompanying tidal wave engulfed the city of Galveston.

The first news of the disaster at Goliah was received at about 7 o'clock Sunday evening. The place was almost entirely wrecked, and the most conservative estimate places the loss of life at seventy-four, while scores of persons suffered injuries. The storm was in the northern and western parts of the town, which were little more than a mass of wreckage in which the bodies of many persons, all homeless and many of them injured, were sending out calls for assistance.

Estimates of Dead.

Nearly every house in the town was razed or badly damaged by the wind, which also wrought havoc to life. The exact number of fatalities is difficult to ascertain, but it is believed to number at least 200. Of the dead forty-seven are whites and thirty are negroes. The seriously injured are whites and negroes in about the same proportion. The court house, city hall, jail, postoffice, churches and other public buildings are gone.

A driving rain which followed in the path of the tornado was followed in turn by a tremendous drop in temperature, adding to the misery of the survivors, houseless and unprepared to face such conditions. The storm was wholly unexpected, notwithstanding that the day was stormy, and on that account its work was probably more destructive, for as terrific as Texas hurricanes generally are, there are no doubt would have been some among the people who could have found a safe refuge.

Follows Gulf Coast.

The cyclone followed the general line of the Gulf coast, and the towns lying within about 100 miles of salt water were the principal sufferers in the southern part of the State. Beeville reports much damage to property, but no fatalities. In the eastern part of the State heavy rains fell, and the winds were high, but the storm was not cyclonic in character.

The territory immediately to the west of Austin felt the visitation severely. Walter's Park, a hamlet fourteen miles to the northeast of the capital, was badly damaged, and scores of more houses being blown down and many trees uprooted.

In Austin a number of houses were unroofed, and the State institution for the blind was considerably damaged, though none of the inmates was injured.

Loss in San Antonio.

The storm struck San Antonio at about 1 o'clock. The damage there is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The wind was a steady one of seventy-two miles an hour and continued at that rate for nearly twenty minutes. It blew from the southeast and then shifted to the southwest, the greatest velocity being from the latter point.

At Fort San Houston government property was damaged to the extent of \$20,000, the doors being torn off the officers' quarters and barracks. The West End Church was destroyed, entailing a loss of \$5,000. Hartwell's Hotel was damaged to the extent of \$3,000. St. Louis College, damaged \$8,000, and the school of the Lady of the Sacred Heart \$2,000. Damages to private residences will reach \$40,000. Several persons were injured, but there were no fatalities.

INSECT TO FIGHT INSECT.

Agricultural Department to Fly Ladybugs Against San Jose Scale.

The Department of Agriculture is preparing to fight the ravages of the San Jose scale on vegetation throughout the country with its natural enemy, the ladybug, brought from the interior of China. Assistant Botanist Marshall has returned from the Orient, where he sought the original home of the dreaded scale. Far in the interior of the latter country, where European plants had not penetrated, he found the scales and also the ladybugs which kept the scales in subjection and permitted the native plants to flourish.

Mr. Marshall started home with a good supply of these ladybugs, but only sixteen survived on arrival in this country. The ladybugs, however, were nursed carefully by the government, with a view to fighting the scale in the same manner as in China. There now are fifty of them, requiring the constant gathering of scales from the department grounds for food. While not expecting the scales to be exterminated from this country, experts are planning to attack them with the increasing breed of their natural enemies.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Wellington, Kapiti, to have free postal delivery service June 15.

The Walsh depot at Martinsburg, Mo., was struck by lightning and burned. The records were destroyed.

The Citizens' National bank of Okmulgee, I. T., has been authorized to begin business with a capital of \$50,000.

Chief Justice Burford of Oklahoma has suspended Probate Judge Finley, of Kiowa county, and ordered the grand jury to indict him for illegal retention of office.

Two hundred houses at Barfield, the famous Hungarian health resort, have been destroyed by fire. Several persons were injured.

By the explosion of a boiler in the packing house of Swift at Omaha three employees were seriously hurt, two were slightly injured and property worth \$50,000 was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Capt. Hiram Pugh, who has just died at Bridgeton, N. J., had not slept in a bed since he returned from the Civil War. When he was taken ill some weeks ago his doctor ordered him to bed, but he resisted all efforts to make him obey the order and died "with his boots on."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday the Philippine bill again held the right of way. The House emergency bill appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of volcano sufferers was passed. On motion of Mr. Proctor the vote by which the army appropriation bill was passed was reconsidered and the bill amended so as to restrict the provision for the sale of army posts to those of Indianapolis, Columbus and Buffalo, and authorizing the President to use the money derived therefrom in purchasing other lands in the vicinity and constructing other posts; also to authorize the subdivision of this property. As amended the bill was passed. The House passed emergency bill appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of volcano sufferers in the West Indies and killed the bill consolidating the gas companies of Washington, D. C., by striking out the enacting clause.

In the Senate on Tuesday an additional appropriation of \$300,000 was voted for the stricken people of the French West Indies. The agricultural appropriation bill was passed and then Mr. Stewart spoke in support of the Philippine bill. The conference report on the Cuban diplomatic and consular bill was adopted. The House conference accepting the amendment making the salary of the minister to Cuba \$12,000 a year, and the Senate accepting the amendment striking out the provision for \$20,000 a year for the minister's house rent and an additional bonus. In the House discussion of the naval appropriation bill was begun. The conference report on the omnibus claims bill was rejected on the ground that claims not considered by either branch of Congress had been inserted in the measure by the conferees and the measure was returned to conference.

During the greater part of the Senate session on Wednesday the fortification appropriation bill was under consideration. Mr. Proctor offered an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation made should be used for procuring disappearing gun carriages. This precipitated a debate which continued for two hours and ended in a tie. The debate took a wide range at times, Mr. Rhea (Va.) speaking in criticism of the administration's Philippine policy and Mr. Elliott (S. C.) presenting the advantages of the proposed Appalachian forest reserve. His effort to question the propriety of Mr. Mahon (Pa.) indignantly denied statements contained in a circular sent to members alleging that certain contributions had been made to his campaign expenses. The conference report on the Cuban diplomatic and consular bill was agreed to.

Thursday in the Senate was chiefly occupied with debate on the Philippine bill. The bill providing for the erection of a union railway station in Washington and the fortifications appropriations bill were passed by the former by a vote of 45 to 24, and the latter without division after the adoption of an amendment proposed by Mr. Proctor, making the acceptance of disappearing gun carriages conditional upon tests. A conference on the agricultural appropriation bill was held with Messrs. Proctor, Hansbrough and Bates as conferees. The conference report on the omnibus claims bill was presented by Mr. Warren, the conferees being unable to agree on the Selfridge board claims. The report was agreed to, and the Senate amended the bill to establish an Indian agricultural school at Wabpeton, N. D., was passed. In the House the debate on the naval appropriation bill veered into the Philippine question, and when adjournment was taken the measure being read for a second time. The Senate amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill were disagreed to, and the bill was sent to conference, with Messrs. Wadsworth, Henry (Conn.) and Williams (Miss.) as the House conferees.

In the Senate on Friday Mr. McLean concluded his speech in opposition to the present Philippine policy of the government. Mr. Deboe supported the pending measure in a carefully prepared speech. Bills were passed appropriating \$10,000 for the establishment of a biological station on the great lakes under the control of the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries to prevent a false branding or marking of food and dairy products as to the State or territory in which they are made or produced; the bill regulating interstate commerce in false-branded goods, and minority private pension bills. In the House the naval appropriation bill again had the right of way, but the debate chiefly hinged on the Philippines and the Selfridge controversy. The bill turning over to Porto Rico all the public lands of the island ceded to the United States by Spain, except sites designated by the President within one year for naval and coaling stations, military posts and other United States purposes, were passed. After some discussion the bill reported by Mr. McCall from the ways and means committee, reducing the tax on leucoderms and the war revenue act by religious, charitable, art and educational institutions was passed.

The Senate held no session Saturday. The House occupied the day with discussion of the naval appropriation bill.

Washington Notes.

General O. L. Spaulding, first assistant secretary of the treasury, is to be retired.

The funeral of Rear Admiral Sampson occurred at previous naval funerals in America. The President, cabinet and all other officers of the government attended.

Senator Vest, in Philippine debate, denied Hamilton's statement that Lincoln at Hannibal, Mo., offered Confed. soldiers their own peace terms; denial based on personal knowledge as Confederate Senator.

Democrats have cleared the Senate of obstruction against the Philippine, Cuban reciprocity and isthmian canal bills, and measures may be passed within a few weeks.

Senator Tillman, in speech on Philippine bill, defended slavery in the South and favored shuglin rule by whites, when necessary. Democrats left Senate chamber during his speech to show disapproval.

Nearly \$3,500,000 has been distributed by the Secretary of the Treasury among national banks in various parts of the country. Sixty-two banks were recognized as government depositaries in widely different sections of the country.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York.

"At a time when consumption demands surpass all previous records in the nation's history it is unfortunate that production should be curtailed. Yet that is the present situation. Fires, labor controversies and the tornado stopped work at many points, seriously reducing the output, and many more were due to be settled before the end of the month or turned fires will be banked and wheels come to revolve. Losses by the elements have been the heaviest in the history of the world being rendered idle probably for a month, while many foundries and shops were destroyed. Prices of commodities on May 1, as shown by Dun's index number, rose to the highest point in recent years, gaining 6.3 per cent over the corresponding date last year, but this week there has been a material decline in some products, notably grain. Distribution through retail channels continues very heavy, seasonal weather acting as a most helpful influence. Railway earnings are steadily gaining, full returns for April exceeding last year's by 10.6 per cent, and 1900 by 25.0 per cent." R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review thus sums up trade conditions.

The review continues: Procrastinating consumers who predicted a collapse in the iron and steel market similar to the break that occurred two years ago have greatly augmented the pressure by tardily attempting to supply their requirements. It has been obvious for some time that there is a tendency toward the artificial element tending to inflate prices that was conspicuous in the opening months of 1900. The only limit to prices appears to be the ability of purchasers to pay fancy figures, according to the review. There is no advance on long term contracts, and these cover the large bulk of the business. Productive capacity is being greatly enlarged, but there is no evidence as yet that the nation's

CUBA AT LAST FREE

United States Bids Godspeed to Liberated Patriots.

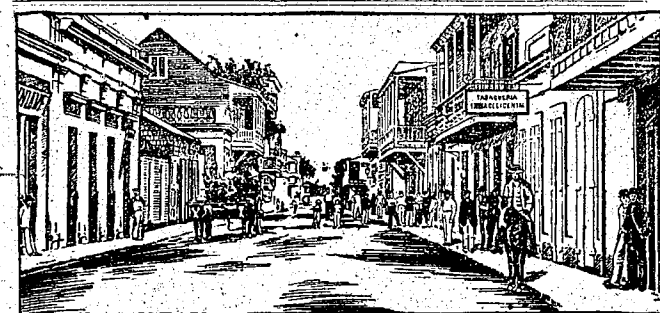
A REPUBLIC IS BORN.

Transfer of Government Is Made and Palma Inaugurated President.

Realization of Hopes of Many Years Came When the American Colors Were Displaced by the Blue and White Lone-Star Flag of Cuba—New Republic Makes Its Initial Bow to the Nations of the Earth.

CUBA LIBRE is now an established fact. The United States has handed over Cuba to the Cubans and has withdrawn from the island with all the paraphernalia of government which has obtained there since the war. May 20, 1902, will remain memorable in history. On that date President Palma was installed, and the long hoped for, eagerly awaited republic of Cuba made its initial bow to the nations.

The giving over of Cuba to the Cubans in the inauguration of Palma as president of the republic marks the closing of an epoch in American history and the history of the world which has few parallels and records the attainment of the end for which for centuries Cubans have fought. The spirit of the Yeller resolu-



STREET SCENE IN HAVANA.

tion, which was adopted by Congress just previous to the declaration of war with Spain, has dominated all the acts of the United States toward Cuba since the first fleet of United States warships was sent from Key West to Havana to maintain a blockade of the port. Those resolutions provided that the United States establish a Cuban republic dominated by a Cuban government and disclaiming any purpose to seize the island for the purpose of annexing it to the United States have been fulfilled to the letter.

Upon the transfer of government and control to the President and Congress of Cuba, Gen. Wood, the retiring governor general, advised them that such transfer was upon the express understanding and condition that the new government does thereupon and by the acceptance thereof, pursuant to the laws of the United States, to the constitution of Cuba adopted by the constitutional convention on the 12th of June, 1901, assume and undertake all the obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba by the treaty between the United States of America and her majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, signed at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898.

Gen. Wood's order further read: "It is the understanding of the government of the United States that the government of the island will pass to the new President and Congress of Cuba as a going concern, all the laws promulgated by the government of occupation continuing in force and effect and all the judicial and subordinate executive and administrative offices continuing in the lawful discharge of their present functions until changed by the constitutional officers of the new government. At the same moment the responsibility of the United States for the collection and expenditure of revenues and for the proper performance of duty by the officers and employees of the insular government will end, and the responsibility of the new government of Cuba thereof will commence.

Constitutional Provisions.

The Cuban constitution makes it impossible for the island government to enter into any treaty with foreign powers which will tend to impair its independence, to go in debt beyond its ordinary revenue, to cede or to invalidate any acts of the United States during its military occupation. Cuba has given her pledge to keep up the sanitary condition of the island. The Cuban government has also agreed that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, for the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris upon the United States, and to be assumed and undertaken by Cuba.

The Cubans have further agreed to sell or lease certain lands for coal stations and to omit from the constitutional boundaries of Cuba the Isle of Pines, the title of which is to be left to future adjustment by treaty.



TYPICAL SCENE IN CUBA'S INTERIOR.

With the exception of these few provisions the republic of Cuba enters upon its career of independent government absolutely free and untrammelled. During his occupancy Uncle Sam has spent millions of dollars on the island that he will never get back and has done a wonderful amount of work in bettering its condition. New roads have been constructed and old ones repaired, streets have been cleaned and improved, sewers have been built and parks laid out, the governmental machinery has been organized, the yellow fever has been stamped

FREEDOM!



out all over the island, and its sanitary conditions have been so thoroughly improved that if the work is continued there will be no menace in the future from Yellow Jack for either Cuba or the United States.

"The income of the island," says Brig. Gen. Wood, "is fully equal to its financial demands at this time, and I believe

rejection a constitutional convention was assembled in 1901. It adopted the organic law upon which the new government has been ratified by the people elections were held and Tomas Estrada Palma was elected President of the new republic. A Senate and House of Representatives were also elected, and now by the official order all these are centered in a free Cuba, free now to become a national power.

FIRST MINISTER TO CUBA.

Herbert G. Squiers Selected for This Important Place.

The first minister from this country to Cuba will be Herbert Goldsmith Squiers. He is at present first secretary of legation at Pekin and has been there four years. During the siege of 1900 he was chief of staff to Sir Claude Macdonald. He distinguished himself for his bravery and it was largely through his military knowledge that the legation was saved. His courage is no greater than his ability as a diplomat, and both qualities are necessary in the man who goes to deal with the peculiar situation in the island republic. Prior to his service at Pekin Mr. Squiers was located for four years in Berlin, as second secretary of the American embassy.

Gen. Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin

and trees, electric light, seats in profusion and several band stands. Its nearest counterpart in the United States is found on the boulevards of Chicago. The streets are wide, the sidewalks are lined with residences and having a strip of flowering park between. Havana is liberally endowed with parks in all ways and they are well designed and tended.

The street life of Havana presents an interesting study in cosmopolitanism. One sees all classes of foreign and natives there. The sidewalks are extremely narrow, but the natives have mastered the art of keeping to the proper side of the walk, and they manage to navigate with little confusion. Fruit and candy vendors, who carry their wares in baskets borne upon their heads, and shoedors, are a feature of street life. The vehicles of traffic are nearly all two-wheeled carts drawn by mules or oxen. The business houses and dwellings of old Havana are indifferently intermingled, and the view presented of a typical street in Havana gives an idea of the general appearance of the streets of the city.

There are still many things in Havana which bring forcibly to mind the recent war. The wreck of the Maine, Morro Castle and Cabañas attract most attention from American tourists.

GENERAL WOOD.

Man Who Kept Faith with Cubans Is Loved by Them.

Gen. Leonard Wood, the military governor, has had the full confidence of the best Cubans. They appreciate that he has done more for Cuba in three years than the Spaniards did in 300.

He has been named as consul general at Havana. Gen. Bragg is a Cleveland Democrat and was commander of the "Iron Brigade" in the Civil War. Gen. Bragg after serving a term in Congress was made minister to Mexico. He is 75 years old, having been born in Unadilla, N. Y., on Feb. 20, 1827. Gen. Bragg entered the Union army as a captain in 1861, and was promoted through successive grades until he became a brigadier general. He was of consul general at Havana is \$3,000.

RAILROADING IN CUBA.

Wretched Lines Which Charge Passengers 12 Cents a Mile.

Cuba has 124 railroads, with more than 2,000 miles of track for the lot, yet traveling in Cuba is not cheap. There are lines which charge passengers 12 cents a mile. The average rate is about 7 cents for first-class passengers and 5 cents for second class, and travel on some of the lines means many hours of miserable jolting over a wretched roadbed. Freight rates are as exorbitant as passenger rates. No detrimental to the railroad extortion to the welfare of the country, in fact, that a modification of rates by military order was talked of, but the legality of the step was doubtful.

What to Avoid in Cuba.

Many things should be avoided by the newcomer in Cuba. The hot midday sun; the heavy tropical dews; sitting in clothing damp with perspiration; liquors and tropical fruits; they must be left alone. Rush methods in the tropics mean loss and not profit.

NEW REPUBLIC'S CAPITAL.

Havana One of the Most Beautiful of the World's Cities.

Americans, naturally, are much more interested in Havana than in any other city of Cuba. It has always been the royal capital of the island, and is still the capital of the republic. It is the greatest city, making high in the cities of the western world, especially since the work of reconstruction by Americans has been brought to a condition approximating comparative perfection. The revolution wrought by Americans in the city since the occupation by the troops of the United States at the close of the Spanish-American war, is one of the greatest marvels of the century. Under the rule of Spain the city was one of the filthiest in the world. No effort having been made to improve its sanitary conditions during the centuries of its existence, malaria was prevalent at all times, and scarcely a season passed without an epidemic of yellow fever which carried off its residents by thousands, placed an embargo on its commerce and dissipated in a couple of months its income of the rest of the year. Under such conditions, progress was impossible and substantial improvement was something not to be even thought of. In addition, Cuba was continually torn by intestine strife and political intrigue kept the whole island in an uproar.

But things have changed of late and the day is not far distant when the "gem of the Antilles" will become one of the most popular winter resorts for wealthy Americans. It will soon be the vogue for fashionable folk to spend the winter months in the beautiful city of Havana. There have always been many, but since the advent of the Americans, they have been wonderfully augmented.

As an instance, take the "punta." This locality is directly across the bay from Morro Castle and was formerly comparatively worthless and little visited. Now it has been turned into a promenade, where thousands stroll at evening, enjoying the wonderful Cuban moonlight and listening to bands which mingle Spanish airs with the songs of America and the music of Southern Italy.

The Prado is the principal pleasure ground of the Havana. It has flowers and trees, electric light, seats in profusion and several band stands. Its nearest counterpart in the United States is found on the boulevards of Chicago.

The street life of Havana presents an interesting study in cosmopolitanism. One sees all classes of foreign and natives there. The sidewalks are extremely narrow, but the natives have mastered the art of keeping to the proper side of the walk, and they manage to navigate with little confusion. Fruit and candy vendors, who carry their wares in baskets borne upon their heads, and shoedors, are a feature of street life. The vehicles of traffic are nearly all two-wheeled carts drawn by mules or oxen. The business houses and dwellings of old Havana are indifferently intermingled, and the view presented of a typical street in Havana gives an idea of the general appearance of the streets of the city.

There are still many things in Havana which bring forcibly to mind the recent war. The wreck of the Maine, Morro Castle and Cabañas attract most attention from American tourists.

GENERAL WOOD.

Man Who Kept Faith with Cubans Is Loved by Them.

Gen. Leonard Wood, the military governor, has had the full confidence of the best Cubans. They appreciate that he has done more for Cuba in three years than the Spaniards did in 300.

He has been named as consul general at Havana. Gen. Bragg is a Cleveland Democrat and was commander of the "Iron Brigade" in the Civil War. Gen. Bragg after serving a term in Congress was made minister to Mexico. He is 75 years old, having been born in Unadilla, N. Y., on Feb. 20, 1827. Gen. Bragg entered the Union army as a captain in 1861, and was promoted through successive grades until he became a brigadier general. He was of consul general at Havana is \$3,000.

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DEATH FOLLOWS EXPLOSIONS.

Catastrophe in Pittsburgh Causes the Loss of Many Lives.

Two terrible disasters, killing about twenty-five people and burning and injuring hundreds of others, occurred at Pittsburgh about 4 o'clock and reached a full climax at 6:15 Monday evening. In the Panhandle yards at Sheridan, about four miles from the Union station, a train crew was switching cars. Among them were two tank cars filled with refined oil and one with naphtha. The two oil cars, in being "kicked" along the track, came together with a crash, wrecking one tank car and breaking a switch light. The wrecked car sprung a leak and the oil soon flowed to the switch light. It communicated to the tank and it blazed skyward. The heat caused an explosion, but not of much force.

The trainmen could do nothing, as the oil spread over the ground, making it impossible to reach the burning car. About 5:15 the second tank car containing refined oil exploded. It caused the crowd that gathered to fall back to the hillside of each side of the track. In tranquility about a thousand persons watched the oil burning. Fire departments from neighboring boroughs responded, but they could do nothing.

About 6 o'clock a terrible explosion rent the naphtha car asunder, which everybody had entirely forgotten about. The dome of the tank lit in the hillside about a hundred feet away, and the blazing naphtha spread like a fountain of fire, decorated the hillside with its drippings, and as the fluid descended it fell on the unfortunate multitude waiting and gazing on their lives and work and paused to look at the spectacle. Among them were thousands of Italians and their numerous families. Scores of these were soon ablaze.

Immediately there was a rush for safety. Hundreds who were spaced by hundreds had crammed closely together. Women were seen dazed, children screamed, men ran hither and thither like wild beasts. People set fire to each other. Some crawled in the dirt, others ran and fanned the flames with wind. Dozens of naked men beat their bodies against the burning cars to relieve the pain, others sank exhausted never to rise again.

At 10 o'clock the firemen had succeeded in subduing the fires in the freight cars in the yards. The property loss will amount to fully \$800,000.

REIGN OF REGENT ENDED.

Queen Maria Christina Resigned her Regency at Madrid on Monday.

The scene in the palace was extremely pathetic. With the streets dark and the night with merry-makers the mother of King Alfonso XIII. was sorrowfully taking leave of her ministers, and placing in the hands of her young son the fulfillment of the arduous duties which she had performed with much tact and zeal for more than sixteen years.

The Queen, though only 42 years of age, looked much older and showed signs of deep grief and emotion, as Premier Sagasta and his cabinet entered the grand salon in the palace for the formal leave-taking. Her hands trembled and her knees gave way as she bowed and kissed the last royal decrees.

The two last decrees to which she affixed her signature were the bestowing of the order of the Golden Fleece on the Duke of Cumberland and the fixing the day on which her son will assume the throne of Spain.

The ministers were received by the Queen, with King Alfonso at her side. Premier Sagasta, in his farewell speech to her as regent, depicted the loving confidence with which she had intrusted him and how, despite the grief of her widowhood, she had proved herself a woman of remarkable fortitude and administrative ability.

It was some time after the Premier finished his speech that the Queen was able to respond. She spoke briefly and with tremulous voice. She said: "I thank you and your colleagues for the loyal devotion which you have shown me. However short of my own ideal I may have fallen, I have always had the welfare of my country at heart, and have done sincerely what I could to repay the loyalty of my councillors. I hope you will help my son as you have helped me, because, although the King might possess natural gifts, he is still young and needs the help of good advice."

ANOTHER LAND LOTTERY.

Three Hundred Thousand Acres in South Dakota to Be Disposed Of.

There will soon be another wholesale lottery conducted under the management of the federal government, with valuable homesteads as the prizes. There will be no blanks in the drawings, although some of the prizes will be more desirable than others.

About 300,000 acres of land of the Rosebud Indians in South Dakota were recently purchased by act of Congress, the law providing that the territory should be prepared for settlement by the Department of the Interior. Secretary Hitchcock, in making arrangements to open up this land, has decided to follow the plan that was followed so successfully a year ago in connection with the Kiowa and Comanche lands in Indian Territory.

As soon as the land has been surveyed and divided into homesteads, announcement will be made of the conditions governing the awarding of lots.

Lake Shore Breaks Speed Records.

Lake Shore and New York Central officials made a record run between Buffalo and Cleveland the other day. The distance, 185 miles, was covered in 180 minutes. The run from Springfield, Pa., to Kingsville, Ohio, fifteen miles, was made in eleven minutes and a half. From Ashland, Cleveland, fifty-four miles, the run was made in fifty-three minutes.

Told to a Few Lines.

Fire in a lumber yard at Terrell, Tex., caused a loss of \$13,000, partially covered by insurance.

The Army Relief Society of the United States has elected Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont as its president.

The corner stone of the new \$50,000 Carnegie library at Houston, Texas, was laid with much ceremony.

Daniel C. Reid of the tin plate company, paid \$8,050 for Cardiff and Wales, carriage horses, at a Chicago auction sale.

TRIBUTE TO HERO DEAD.

Indiana Dedicates Great Shaft to Memory of Her Patriotic Soldier.

With tears of gratitude and tender memories of the dark days when civil discord was tugging at the heartstrings of the nation, Indiana Thursday formally dedicated the tall white shaft in Monument place as a tribute to her soldier and sailor dead and a patriotic legacy to the living and future generations. With silent admiration thousands of her sons and daughters looked upon that majestic monument in contemplation of its meaning and then turned away firmly convinced that nations are sometimes grateful for the sacrifices of their citizens.

For longer than a decade the people of Indiana have watched the growth of that memorial and have looked forward to the time when they could point at the marble shaft which rears its head above the surrounding buildings, towering far above the neighboring church spires, and say with pride: "Indiana at least is ever grateful to and mindful of the men who in the dark days of the rebellion forego their daily vocations to bear arms in defense of the Union." Thursday dawned the realization of that hope, when under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the assistance of the veterans of three wars and the State military and civic organizations, this memorial shaft was unveiled.

People gathered from all parts of the State to witness the dedicatory exercises and see the veterans bear the battle scars of three wars and the State monument. They came by the tens of thousands to swell the number of visitors who had gathered earlier in the week on account of the twenty-third annual encampment of the Indiana G. A. R.

John W. Foster of Washington, D. C., former Secretary of State, delivered the oration. Gustavus V. Menzies of Mount Vernon, on the part of the board of control of the monument, delivered to the State and Gov. W. T. Durbine made the speech of acceptance. James Whitcomb Riley read a poem written for the occasion, entitled "The Soldier."

The parade was from the capital to the monument, where the veterans of four wars massed around the pedestal for the vesper services, in which the "Last March of the Battle Flags" was an impressive feature. The chorines on Christ Church played "Soldier, Rest Thy Warfare O'er." The color guards of the old regiment were tenderly bearing the tattered flags back to their permanent resting place in the capital building, while the tens of thousands of people along the way stood with uncovered heads bowed in reverence.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument that the State of Indiana has erected at Indianapolis is among the most imposing, artistic and beautiful military monuments in the world. It is intended as a lasting memorial to the sons of the State who fought during the Civil War.

On the east and west sides of the base of the shaft are two groups of statuary representing War and Peace. These are the largest groups of figures ever cut from the rough stone. At a height of about 225 feet is the form of the capital, reached by elevators. This outlook affords a fine view of the city of Indianapolis. The monument has its own electric plant, which furnishes power for the elevators and for the lights.

The monument is constructed of the limestone quarried in Indiana quarries in the last few years and which has generally been substituted for granite. The particular variety selected for the monument is almost cream white in color and takes a good polish.

The idea of building the monument first took shape in 1875, but it was not until 1881, when the Grand Army of the Republic took charge of the work, that any progress was made in raising funds. When something over \$20,000 had been collected, the State stepped in and took up the project, making an appropriation of \$200,000 to build the monument and creating a State commission to take charge of the work.

The corner stone was laid Aug. 22, 1880, by Benjamin Harrison, then President of the United States. The corner stone is a huge block of stone 8 feet high and 4 feet 10 inches in diameter. It is beautifully finished and bears a tablet on which is chiseled this inscription: "Aug. 22, 1880. Erected by the People of Indiana. Act of General Assembly, March 3, 1887." The entire cost of the monument is \$200,000, and the cost of its maintenance will be borne by the State. For all time it will be a feature of attraction to Indianapolis and a guide to future generations, teaching that love of country and of liberty are characteristic of the American people.

The plaza on which the monument is situated has a disk of stone 32 feet high and is adorned by bronze statues of George Rogers Clark, the explorer, and Gov. William Henry Harrison, Oliver P. Morton, the war Governor of the State, and James Whitcomb.

In the scheme of embellishment of the plaza are included two great fountains, the largest in the United States. From each of these fountains 7,000 gallons of water flow every minute, descending in beautiful cascades. These are kept flowing continuously from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. for six months in the year.

Short News Notes.

A part of East Seventh street in Joplin, Mo., dropped to the bottom of a mine, but no one was hurt.

The Mexico, Mo., building and loan association, after an existence of seven years, has decided to quit business.

Fifty priests from the diocese of Brooklyn, N. Y., called on the Pope and presented him a check for \$10,000.

Examiners for a life insurance company have found that John P. Stafford, a Brooklyn school teacher, has a hot heart on the right side. The doctor declared Stafford to be perfectly normal in every other respect and decided to take him as a risk.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR MAY 25.

EXPOSITION BY JOHN H. BLUNT.

Paul at Antioch in Pisidia. Acts xiii., 13-52. Memory Verses, 46, 47.

Golden Text—"Through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins." Acts xiii., 38.

The apostle with Barnabas and Mark, after the successful trip through the island of Cyprus, sailed to the main land, which they reached at the port of Perga. The immediate departure of Mark for Jerusalem and of the others for Antioch has been an subject of much speculation on the part of historians. The climate of Pamphylia is generally agreed upon as having been the cause of both events. The coast district is very low and unhealthy, malarial fevers being prevalent in the warm season. Doubtless when the travelers suffered a touch of the fever himself, thought best to return to Jerusalem, against Paul's wishes, as we discover from xv., 38. In fact, this withdrawal of Mark became the cause of a dispute between Paul and Barnabas and their separation. Just how the matter was decided, and why, many have been no one can decide now. It is not impossible that Paul may have been arbitrary and hasty; neither is it impossible that Mark, having started on the journey without weighing all the discomforts that it involved, was guilty of a rather unmanly and selfish act in reaching the fever-cursed shores of Pamphylia. At any rate, the two remaining missionaries did not wait long in the coast city, but started at once for the hills.

Arriving at Antioch in Pisidia, Paul followed his usual custom, and began his mission among his own people, the Jews. A synopsis of his discourse in the synagogue is given in xiii., 16-41. It is a plain recital of facts, beginning with the early history of Israel and carried down to Jesus as the fulfillment of prophecy, closing with an offer of grace and a warning of danger. This seems to have been the prevailing type of evangelistic preaching in apostolic times if we can judge from the scanty notes preserved.

Unlike some other cases in which Paul followed this plan, his words were gladly received by many Jews and he was asked to speak again. But on the following Sabbath the jealousy and opposition of the Jewish leaders interfered with the work, whereupon Paul boldly declared that he was prepared to turn to the Gentiles. From that time he preached to the Gentiles of Antioch and won many converts among them. Jewish opposition grew until Paul and Barnabas were finally expelled from the city.

It is a plain, straightforward story, with little of romance on its surface. Only when we study the circumstances do we begin to perceive the magnitude of the contest that was then begun. At Antioch of Pisidia (excluding the earlier work of Paul at Tarsus and vicinity) began the great campaign for the evangelization of Asia Minor, including the Roman provinces of Galatia (of which Pisidia was a part), Asia, Lycia and Pamphylia, Pontus, Bithynia, as well as Cappadocia and Cilicia. This vast region, now almost a wilderness save its coast-line, was then one of the richest and most valued possessions of Rome. It was characterized by almost unequalled variety of population, for there were perhaps in Egypt, or in Rome itself, could so many races and tribes of men be found in close proximity as in the cities of these provinces. Their religions were equally varied—the official mythologies of Rome and Greece with scores of local variations and special deities and shrines, as well as the Oriental faiths imported from the farther East. Some of the cities were famous for their vices, others for their splendor and wealth.

Against such forces Paul and Barnabas brought to bear the power of the gospel of Christ, as preached in simple, unadorned style by men of no reputation and probably of few social graces. Many of our modern preachers would have pronounced the attempt quixotic and utterly hopeless. But we all know the sequel—how a great Christian organization was built up in these Asiatic provinces which endured for centuries, until the barbarian invaders from the north and east blotted out not only Christianity but civilization as well from the entire interior. Asia Minor may be one of the great countries of the future. German commercial enterprise is already beginning to overcome Turkish indolence and fatalism, and in fifty years some of the old ruined cities, where Christianity was some of its most conspicuous triumphs may be rebuilt. But whether such events happen or not the memory of these first missionary journeys of the great apostle, during which he learned to endure all manner of hardships, and the name of Jesus, and to win hostile men in spite of themselves to his service, will never perish.

Next lesson, "Paul at Lystra." Acts xiv., 8-19.

Creations.

"I am 10 years old," exclaimed Miss Lasse, with a simper.

"I don't doubt it," replied Mr. Blunt.

After that there was a dignified silence.—Ohio State Journal.

Municipal Telephones.

Rochester, Chatham and Gillingham, England, are discussing the advisability of establishing a municipal telephone service for the three towns.

A Pertinent Query.

Little Bertie had been taught not to ask for anything at meals. One day poor Bertie had been forgotten, when he pathetically inquired: "Do little boys get to heaven when they are starved to death?"—London Tit-Bits.

Army Corps of Elephants.

The King of Siam owns an army corps of 500 elephants, all well trained for military purposes and under command of a general.

Old Heated Terms.

The heat of 1883 was accompanied by some "horrible phenomena," including alarming meteors and a peculiar haze that prevailed over Europe from June 23 to July 20. The last half of June and the first half of July, 1808, exceeded anything remembered by the oldest inhabitants of England. The thermometer rose to 98 degrees in the shade. On Wednesday, July 13, was marked by so great a heat that it was known as the "hot Wednesday," the thermometer varying in places at noon from 90 to 101 degrees in the shade.

The Avalanche.

S. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Gov. Bliss is a safe, conservative man, and the talk about there being a general demand among the people that he should be retired is all nonsense. If the nomination was made by popular vote to-day, Gov. Bliss would receive most all the votes cast. —Wolverine Citizen, Flint.

The Otsego Co. Herald says, that we learn that Gov. Bliss is quite likely to serve another term. Otsego county will roll up a good majority for him this fall, so he might just as well make up his mind to stay in two years more. It is usually conceded that when a man does fairly well the first term, he is entitled to another, and he will get it.

The people of England are beginning to clamor for a Protective Tariff, and one of the leading men to the country asserts that a secret ballot in Parliament would result in an overwhelming victory for Tariff legislation. While foreign countries are beginning to see the value of America's policy and to imitate it, there are a lot of noisy jays here at home who are clamoring for the death of the fine owl that is laying golden eggs for us. —Tribune, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Upon not a single important issue of the time is the Democratic party in Congress united, except upon a resolution to fight any attempt to investigate the extent to which the tariff laws of several of the Southern States violate the Constitution. Here is the real Bourbonism manifest and conspicuous. Let it be a question of doing some wrong to the negro and Democracy is harmonious, but let it be any other question and Democracy is divided. —Call, San Francisco, Cal.

The Democrats are in great hopes of getting at Tariff schedules before long. Judge DeArmond, one of the Democratic leaders of the House, advocates a "wise and patriotic revision of the Tariff." To accomplish this, Mr. DeArmond admits the necessity of a transfer of control of the Government from the Republican to the Democratic party.

This sounds very like the talk heard in 1892, which resulted in four years of Cleveland's reign, and a "wise and patriotic revision of the Tariff," which revision it is estimated cost the country one hundred million dollars, and caused more want and misery than a war. It is too soon after the "dark days of the Wilson law" for the Democrats to successfully cry "Tariff reform." —Herald, Newburyport, Mass.

The administration of Gov. Bliss has been a good one. It is free from scandal and sensationalism. It has been economical and efficient. For the future the governor has outlined a policy which satisfies the demands of the party. The differences between what the governor proposes to do and what Mr. Stearns has outlined as his policy are small, the principal difference between the position taken by Mr. Stearns with respect to the suit of the Michigan Central railroad against the state for damages because of the forfeiture of the old charter. That is a matter for the Attorney General and the Courts, and nobody doubts that Governor Bliss, as the Executive, will do his duty with respect to the matter when anything appears for him to do. —Republican, Lansing.

The Indianapolis convention of manufacturers which was held last week passed resolutions strongly commending and endorsing the action of the Washington convention. The Indianapolis convention simply reiterates what was said at the Washington convention, and it shows that with the passing months no change of moment has been made in the views of manufacturers in regard to the principles of Protection. Manufacturers are to-day just as strong supporters of Protection as they were in 1896, when by the election of McKinley, they sounded the death knell of the Wilson tariff. They recognize that reciprocity is part of the general plan of caring for home industries and that under certain conditions reciprocal conventions are necessary. They recognize also that expansion of foreign trade and the opening up of new markets are essentials to the industrial interests; but in the doing of this sacrifice of any industry is not necessary. The manufacturers protest against any sacrifice being made. Reciprocity within proper limits is endorsed; reciprocity that means the tearing down of the home market is condemned. —Textile Manufacturer's Journal.

The State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, for Indiana, met at Indianapolis, last week, and among the resolutions passed by that body was one classing the Filipino sympathizers in this country with the "copperheads," and the "bitternests" who opposed the government during the rebellion. The Indianapolis News, an independent paper, in an article deprecating their passage, also says: "Although one may not agree with the resolutions of the Grand Army, nobody will seriously quarrel with the old soldiers. They are certainly entitled to their views. They have had a great many things to make them think as they do."

The Regimental Flags of the Indiana troops who served during the rebellion were taken for the last time from the State House, at Indianapolis and carried in the procession at the dedication of the Soldier's Monument in that city, last week. The Indianapolis News in giving a description of the parade, says: "Those who saw the old, battle-torn flags carried through Washington street this morning, by the old men who followed them through years of desperate strife, must have realized as they have not for years, all that the great struggle meant. Shiloh and Donelson, Vicksburg and Chickamauga, Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the march to the sea, all seemed to be brought close home to us—for it was of these that the flags spoke. And how eloquently they spoke! One gazing on these sacred emblems of a Nation's new birth, the merest rags clinging to almost bare staves, could at least faintly imagine something of the whirlwind of shot and shell through which they were carried by brave men in the great days of old. Those who saw the march of the flags this morning must have felt a gripping at the heart strings, and a stirring of the pulses such as they have not felt for years. It was a panorama of the nation's history during four great years. And in that history we are proud to recall that Indiana bore a glorious part. It was an Indiana flag that was first to reach the top of Lookout mountain, and always and everywhere Indiana flags were at the front. They were the first to get into the fight and the last to leave it. It was the last march of these battle-worn flags. From henceforth they will be jealously guarded as sacred relics by the people of Indiana, to whom they mean so much, and on whom they reflect undying honor and glory."

The Michigan Club Banquet
The Michigan Club Banquet will be held in Detroit, Saturday evening, May 31st. Interest in the event increases as the date approaches. Gov. Bliss will welcome the members, and Justus Stearns, candidate for Governor, will deliver an address. It is expected that candidate Horton will also be present. Among the speakers are Gen. Wood, who is well posted on Cuba and its sugar fields; Hon. W. H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy; Congressman Jas. E. Watson, of Indiana; Congressman R. W. Taylor, of Ohio, who succeeded the late President McKinley as congressman, when he was elected Governor, and Hon. Page Morris, of Minnesota, who is said to have no peer as an orator in the present Congress. Club dues are \$2.00 to Michigan Republicans outside of Wayne County, which sum includes a ticket to the banquet. Application blanks can be had by addressing the Secretary of the Club, at 82 Griswold St., Detroit.

Frederic Correspondence.
Mrs. C. Amidon, of Grayling, was a visitor in our burg, last Sunday. E. McCracken is improving the looks of his house, by remodeling. Mrs. Ashley, of East Jordan, visited with the Mesdames Brennan, last week. H. Ward has taken up his abode amongst us, overseeing the mill personally. George Gregory occupies his new house, and thinks there is no place like home. Francis McLinden has returned from the Sanitarium, much improved in health. Mrs. Willett was called to Tuscola county, last week, by the serious illness of her father. A supper was given at the hall for the benefit of the pastor's wife which was well attended. M. Charron has moved into his new house, which was built by Louis Terry, a neat and quick carpenter. "The Grayling ladies will give us 'The Old Maid's Convention,' for the benefit of Apple City Hive, L. O. T. M., next Saturday evening, the 21st. Come everybody and help the ladies. John Hagerty has returned from Dunville, Ontario, where he went to attend the funeral of his nephew, who was instantly killed in a moulding furnace, by accidentally touching an electric wire while a storm was on.

Additional Local Matter.

Mrs. Sarah Whipple has moved to Kalkaska, where her son and daughter both reside.

We wish to express our most sincere thanks to our friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the illness and death of our father.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Scott.

The Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society will hold its 28th annual meeting at the Capitol in Lansing, June 2d, 4th and 5th. It is hoped that Crawford county may be represented. A programme has been arranged which will be both interesting and instructive. There ought to be a hundred members from this county. The fee is only \$1.00. Applications can be had at this office.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of Lathrop, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cents. Sold by L. Fournier.

Prof. Hoover who has had charge of our schools for the past year, will go to Kalkaska after the close of his work here, "an increase of salary being an inducement for the change. We congratulate our sister city on securing his services. They will find him an unassuming gentleman, a scholar, fully abreast of the times in all modern methods of teaching, an honor to their school, and a citizen of whom they will be proud.

Old Soldier's Experience.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25 cts. at L. Fournier's drug store.

Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 106-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

Shudders At His Past.

"I recall now with horror," says Mail Carrier Burnett Mann, of LeVanna, O., "my three years of suffering from kidney trouble. I was hardly ever free from dull aches or acute pains in my back. To stoop or lift mail sacks made me groan. I felt tired, worn out, about ready to give up, when I began to use Electric Bitters, but a bottle cured me and made me feel like a new man. They are unrivaled to regulate Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Fournier. Only 50 cents.

The entertainment that is to be given at the Opera House on the 6th day of June, by the Ideal Entertainers, is undoubtedly going to be one of the finest that has ever visited our village. We draw our conclusions from the most flattering press notices that this company is receiving wherever they play. For instance the Daily News of Saginaw, Mich., recently devoted a third of a column on the editorial page to describing this entertainment as rendered in the city the previous evening, declaring it to be one of the most novel and interesting entertainments that had ever been given in the city. We have also seen a letter written by one opera house manager to another in which he refers to this entertainment as follows: "They showed here last night to a full house, the best show of the kind that has ever been given here." This is the fourth season this company has been traveling and giving excellent satisfaction. This season they are out with an entire change of program, and are offering many more instructive and amusing attractions than ever before. It is good for the mental man as well as the physical man to go out occasionally and have a good laugh.

Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutrient is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulate the liver to healthy action, purify the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs and colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Roschke's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanacs.

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\$25 to \$100 a Day.

Plugs get from \$10 to \$40 and good auctioneers from \$25 to \$100 a day. I have a course of five lessons in auctioneering, covering every phase of the work. Send 25c.

T. S. Fisk, Fairmont, Minn.
General auctioneer and President Minnesota State Auctioneer's Association.

Agents Wanted.

LIFE OF T. DEWITT TALMAGE, by his son, Rev. Frank Dewitt Talmage and associate editors of Christian Herald. Only look endorsed by Talmage family. Enormous profits for agents who act quickly. Outfit ten cents. Write immediately to Clark & Co., 222 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Mention this paper.

The Century

MAGAZINE
"The Leading Periodical of the World"
Will make 1901
"A Year of Humor."

Contributors
to the Year of Humor:
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K. P. Dunne,
"Mr. Dooley,"
Joel C. Harris,
"Uncle Remus,"
E. W. Townsend,
"Chimney-Padden,"
George Ade,
R. McEwen Stuart,
Whitcomb Riley,
P. L. Dunbar,
Gelett Burgess,
K. R. Stockton,
Tudor Jenks,
E. Parker Butler,
Carolyn Wells,
H. S. Edwards,
C. Bailey Fernald,
C. Batell Loomis,
Oliver Herford,
Elliott Flower,
A. Bigelow Paine,
Beatrice Herford,
Reminiscences
and Portraits of
"Petroleum Naaby,"
Josh Billings,
"Mark Twain,"
John G. Saxe,
"Mrs. Partington,"
Miles O'Reilly,
Hans Reizman,
"Artemus Ward,"
"Orpheus C. Kerr,"
"Bill Nye,"
F. R. Stockton,
D. G. Mitchell,
H. C. Munner,
"Sam Slick,"
Eugene Field,
R. Grant White,
Capt. G. H. Derby,
John Phoenix,
Wendell Holmes,
M. Thomson,
"Q. K. Philander,"
Doesticks, P. B.,
Bret Harte.

The West,

Illustrated by Remington.
Interesting papers on
Social Life in New York.
Personal Articles on

Fres. McKinley and Roosevelt.

A great year of the greatest American Magazine began in November 1901, first issue of the new volume. Any reader of this advertisement will receive a copy of a beautiful booklet printed in six colors, giving full plans of the CENTURY in 1902, by addressing at once

The Century Company,
Union Square, New York

TO OUR READERS.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you.

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BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR

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Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Land Office at Marquette, Mich.
May 14th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, Michigan, on July 5th, 1902, viz: Homestead application No. 9053, of David Spencer, for the South East 1/4 of Sec. 32, T27, N23, W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John J. Stephan, Leon Stephan, George Stephan and Frank Ingerson, all of Grayling, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN,
Register.

GO TO
SALLING, HANSON & CO.
The leading Dealers in
Dry Goods,
—AND—
Furnishing Goods
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Shoes,
FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,
Hardware,
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Farmers, call,
and get prices before disposing
of your products, and profit thereby
We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint,
the peer of all others.
Salling, Hanson & Company,
—DEALERS IN—
Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

Anything needed in Furnishings?

Mr. Man!
If there is,
We are prepared to supply it!

Negligee Shirts.
Our assortment will serve to demonstrate how much easier it is choosing from a number of well selected patterns, than it is from a few. Negligees at \$1.00, white, plain colors, stripe and figure effects, all new, of course.

**Anything needed in
Ladies' Garments?**
Madame!
If there is, we are prepared to supply it, as our stock of Ladies' Skirts, Suits and Waists is complete. A most elegant line to select from, open for your inspection.



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The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,
Strictly One Price.
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

Black Smithing —AND— Wood Work!

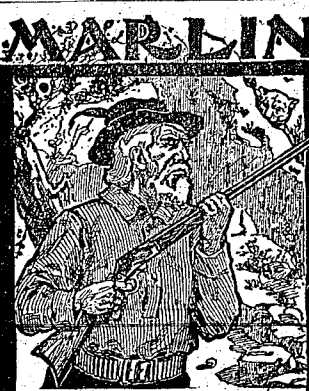
The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

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will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock. mar14-ly **DAVID FLAGG.**



INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and loaded bullets in large caliber rifles. A 45 caliber bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Repeaters have a Special Smokeless Steel Barrel. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.
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THE "TOLEDO BLADE,"

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The Great National Weekly News paper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of daily news. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Toledo Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address
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LV. GRAYLING.	AR. AT MARQUETTE.
Mackinaw Express, 4.40 P. M.	7.15 P. M.
Marquette Exp., 4.00 A. M.	7.00 A. M.
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Accommodation Dp. 12.00 M.	3.40 P. M.

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DETROIT EXPRESS.	AR. AT BAY CITY.
Express, 2.10 P. M.	5.15 P. M.
N. Y. Express, 1.40 A. M.	5.10 A. M.
Accommodation, 6.10 A. M.	9.20 A. M.

LEWISTON BRANCH.

Accommodation.	3.30 A. M.	Ret'g. 1.45 P. M.
O. W. RUGGLES. <td></td> <td></td>		
A. W. CAMPBELL. <td></td> <td></td>		
Local Agent. <td></td> <td></td>		

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.

Time Table No. 2.

Trains run by Nineth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic Accommodation Mixed.	Stations.	Alba Accommodation Mixed.
5.10 Dep.	Frederic	Arr. 12.05
5.27	Ausable River	
5.42	Muirhead	11.45
5.57	Deward	11.30
	Manistee River	11.22
	Blue Lake Jct.	11.10
	Crooked Lake	
	Blue Lake	
	Squaw Lake	
6.00	Manacelona Road	11.14
6.14	Lake Harold	10.58
6.25	Alba	10.50
6.42	Green River	10.45
6.57	Jordan River	10.35
7.10	E. J. & Crossing	10.00
7.30 Arr.	South Arm	9.40
P. M.	East Jordan	A. M.

Trains will stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where "P" is shown.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

For sale cheap—A good Lady's Bicycle. Inquire at this office.

For sale—A good Organ. Enquire at this office.

Alabaster, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Second hand Bicycle, for sale cheap, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Subscribe and pay for the AV-ALANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

Dr. S. N. Insley drives out a new carriage that is a beauty as well as comfortable.

See the card of the Photographer, Mr. Wasson of Ray City. He will be welcomed with his camera.

For sale—Giant Spurry Seed at market price. Address J. P. Hildreth, Pere Cheney, or at this office.

Nels Michelson took a ride with us one day last week to look over the stock at Riverside Ranch.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The rain of last Sunday was a welcome visitor. It had been so cold and dry that feed had made but little start on the plains.

LOST—A self-opening umbrella, with initials A. E. on the handle. Finder will please leave it at this office, or with the Register of Deeds.

Another carload of Harrison Wagons, "The Best on Wheels," was received at Palmer's warehouse, last week.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Editor Allen, of the Mio Mail, has added to his other duties the selling of a cure for Corns, which he guarantees.

Detroit White Lead Works' Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will meet at the home of Mrs. L. W. Colter, to-morrow, Friday, afternoon.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

H. H. Woodruff was appointed by the Court to defend Paul Jock, tried for placing impediments on the R. R. track. He was acquitted.

Hon. M. J. Connine of Osceola, Hon. W. Totten and W. Boyd, of Kalkaska, and H. Woodruff of Roscommon are foreign attorneys engaged in Court here this week.

A novel feeling of leaping, bounding impulses goes through your body. You feel young, act young and are young after taking Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

Political gossip through this district indicates that Applin will get the persimmons, and that there is no pronounced opposition to the nomination of Gov. Biles.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. will hold Memorial services at the G. A. R. hall on Sunday afternoon, May 25th, at 2 o'clock. All comrades and their wives in Crawford county are invited to attend.

Mother, Yes one package makes two quarts of baby medicine. See directions. There is nothing just as good for babies and children as Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

H. Bates, of Maple Forest, has a quantity of Salzer's Sunlight Potatoes for seed. They are claimed to be the best. \$1.00 per bushel. Will be delivered in Grayling, if desired. 5w

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Don't waste your money on worthless imitations of Rocky Mountain Tea. Get the genuine, made only by the Madison Medicine Co. A great family remedy. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

The annual Memorial service will be given at the M. E. church next Sunday, at the usual morning hour, by Rev. H. Goldie. It is hoped that every member of the G. A. R., and every ex-soldier in the county may reverently unite in consecration of this holy day.

The ladies of the Catholic Church will serve ice cream in the afternoon and evening of Decoration Day, in the building recently vacated by H. Joseph. The quilt on which the ladies have been selling tickets, will be raffled at the same time. All are invited.

The Knights of Pythias issued invitations this week for one of their pleasant social functions, the event to occur on Tuesday evening, May 20th. Clark's orchestra from Grayling, is to furnish the music, and a fine banquet will be served.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Notice is given that I am prepared to dig wells in a workmanlike manner, and at any depth. The first 100 feet or less, 25 cents per foot, the next 50 feet 35 cents, with board and the necessary help furnished.

Address JAMES NELSON,

Frederic, Mich.

Rev. S. Stevens is the latest arrival in this section, he and his family locating on the Burt Thayer farm, in Center Plains. He is the son of the Rev. L. Stevens, of Gerrish tp., and it is with pleasure we extend the glad hand to this worthy couple.—Roscommon News.

DIED—At her home in this township, Saturday, May 17th, Lovina J., wife of Wesley Shellenbarger, aged 38 years. Deceased leaves her husband and two children to mourn her death, though they, with many friends are glad that the suffering, which has been hers for more than a year past, is ended.

H. Joseph has realized that additional capital would allow large expansion of his already prosperous business, and a corporation, "The Grayling Mercantile Co.," succeeds him, with himself at the helm. The capital is all paid in, and they will buy for cash, discounting all bills and give their customers the benefit of the saving in cost.

The body of Patrick Monaghan, who has been missing since March 12th, and was supposed to have been drowned in Houghton Lake, was found 20 miles east of Lake City, Missaukee county, last week. It is believed that he got lost in the woods and died from exposure. The body was taken to Cheboygan for interment.

Surveyor A. E. Newman and son, of Grayling, were in town Tuesday and Wednesday, platting village lots for L. Jensen. The addition is on the north side of the village, and will make a very desirable part of town in which to live. He has already disposed of 16 lots, and more sales will soon follow.—Otsego County Herald.

The Otsego Co. Herald, says that we learn that town lots at Johannesburg are up in a balloon as far as price is concerned. The fathers of the town have put the price of business lots on Main Street at \$500.00, and \$400.00 on the side streets. If the projectors are anxious to see the town grow why don't they put a price on them that will sell them? From \$50 to \$100 would be nearer right and more sensible. The manager of the new town and corporation have informed the AV-ALANCHE, that the latter figures are their prices for lots in Johannesburg.

DECORATION DAY.

Next Friday is a day held sacred by every soldier of the great rebellion, and by every lover of American liberty. It will be duly honored here by the G. A. R. and the civic societies and citizens of the place.

Rev. H. Goldie will deliver the Decoration Day address. The programme is not complete for publication in this issue, but arrangements are being perfected by the officers of the Post for the proper observance of the day.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Court convened Monday, at one o'clock, Judge Sharpe presiding. After the call of the calendar the case of The People vs. Ora Ackerman was called, and followed by The People vs. Paul Jock. As both juries were out when Court adjourned, they were instructed to deliver sealed verdicts to the sheriff, and return to Court Tuesday, at 9 a. m., where the verdicts were taken. Not Guilty, in both cases, and the prisoners were discharged.

The next and last jury case was that of Losier Bros. vs. W. Jorgenson and Sheriff Owen, which was tried last term, when the jury disagreed. The plaintiffs were represented by Messrs Totten & Boyd, of Kalkaska and O. Palmer, and the defendants by Judge Main J. Connine.

The Jury retired for deliberation at six o'clock, and were discharged Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock, being unable to agree.

In the case of Tobin vs. Ginebaugh (Certiorari to Justice Court) the judgment below was reversed, with cost.

Mulvey vs. Mulvey, divorce, decreed granted.

Court adjourned to July 7th.

Republican County Convention.

Last Saturday seemed like a gala day in Grayling. Delegates from the several townships came in early, and the button pulling began before noon. There seemed to be more interest in the congressional situation than in the gubernatorial or legislative. From the talk on the street it seemed as though the Loud forces were in the ascendancy, but on the arrival of Chas. F. Kelley, of Frederic the Applin forces were united, and the atmosphere grew warm.

A few minutes after two o'clock the convention was called to order by M. A. Bates, chairman of the Co. Committee, who read the call, and called T. Hanson as temporary chairman. W. F. Benkelman was elected temporary secretary, and on motion the following committees were appointed:

Credentials—R. D. Connine, B. F. Sherman and J. C. Failing.

Organization and order of Business—C. F. Kelley, Henry Funck and Geo. F. Owen.

Resolutions—Geo. L. Alexander, J. K. Bates and J. Hanna.

A recess was taken to give the committees time to form their reports.

On being called to order the Committee on Credentials submitted their report, showing all the townships represented and full delegations present, which report was adopted.

The Committee on organization and order of business reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent, and electing two delegates to each convention, as follows: State, Congressional, Senatorial and Representative, and the election of a county committee for the ensuing year, which report was adopted.

The following resolutions were presented by the committee, and unanimously adopted:

"Be it resolved by the Republicans of Crawford county, now in session, that we renew our loyalty to the Republican party of this nation and state, that we congratulate the country upon the able administration of national and state affairs, and feel confident that at the approaching elections every republican will do his duty that our glorious party will again be victorious, and that our beloved country will continue to enjoy the material and moral benefits it has enjoyed under the present administration."

Geo. L. Alexander, John Hanna, James K. Bates, Committee.

Marius Hanson, George Johnson and Joe Kraus were appointed tellers.

The 1st ballot for delegate to the state convention resulted in the election of O. Palmer.

2d ballot: Hoesli, 14; Owen, 13; B. Hanson, 6; Alexander, 5; Narrin, 1. The 3d ballot gave Hoesli the election.

The first ballot for election of delegates to the congressional convention resulted in the election of R. D. Connine. The 2d ballot gave the election to T. W. Hanson.

The 1st ballot for delegate to the senatorial convention resulted as follows: Kelley 18, Slight 16, scattering 5. The 2d ballot gave the election to C. F. Kelley.

The 3d ballot elected Geo. Johnson as the second delegate.

The 1st ballot for delegate to the Representative convention elected H. Funck, and the 2d John Hanna.

The following named gentlemen were elected as members of the county committee:

Grayling—R. D. Connine, Maple Forest—B. F. Sherman, Frederic—C. F. Kelley, Beaver Creek—John Hanna, South Branch—H. Funck, T. W. Hanson, chairman, R. D. Connine, Secretary, And the convention adjourned.

Photos.

E. J. Wasson, of Bay City, has opened a studio over Kraus & Son's store. If you want first class work call at once. Only here for a few weeks. Our leader for next week: Cabinet Photos \$2.00 per dozen.

A man may use a wart on his neck for a collar button, ride on the back end of a railroad train to save interest on his money till the conductor comes around, stop his watch at night to save wear, leave his 's and 't's without dots or crosses to save ink, and pasture his mother's grave to save corn, but this kind of a man is a gentleman and a scholar compared to a fellow who will take a newspaper two or three years without paying for it.—Bill Nye.

WANTED—150 Teams and 100 men, to work on the Welch and Lake George Railway, between Welch and the marl beds in Ogemaw county. Wagon work, wheel scraper work, drag scraper work; earth work to be let by the cubic yard, clearing to be let by the acre. Highest wages paid for teams, scraper holders, choppers and laborers. Apply on the line to J. J. Sullivan, Superintendent, or address W. D. Tench & Co., General Contractors, Box 168, West Branch, Mich.

FISHING TACKLE!

Our New Line of Fishing Tackle this season is the best ever shown in Grayling. Come and see it before buying elsewhere. Rods from 100 up. We carry a full assortment of the most popular Trout-Flies, tied on silk bodies, at the lowest possible price.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

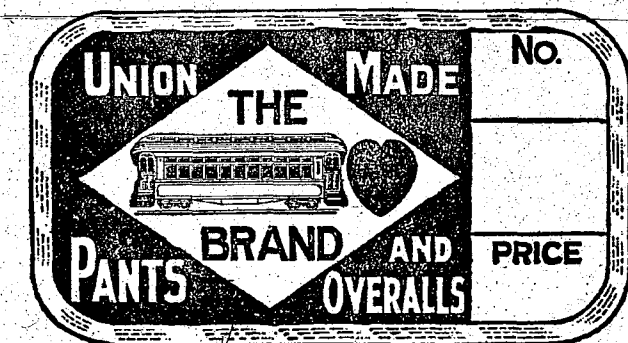
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Wall Paper!

A complete line of Wall Paper and Carpets. Give me a call, and I will show you some things which are interesting.

The Furniture Store.

Be sure and read it!



"THIS IS THE TICKET." Our Great Sale is the Whole Year! Our Bargain Day is Every Day!

We have no Special Sales, for our prices are so low that we can compete with all at any time.

We have a fine line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, which we would be pleased to show to the people of Grayling and vicinity.

Just received, the latest in Ladies Shirt Waists. Our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. Call and examine it.

We are agents for the largest made to order tailoring house in the world, and guarantee a perfect fit.

Call at our store, and you will have proof that all we say is true.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings, One Price Store.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, Detroit May 21, 1902.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$5.75@6.75; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.50@5.60; common, \$3.00@4.25; canners cows, \$2.00@3.50; stockers and feeders active at \$3.00@5.00.

Milch cows, steady at \$30.00@60.00; calves, active at \$5.00@6.50.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and high; prime lambs \$6.25@6.35; mixed \$4.75@5.75; culls \$2.50@3.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$6.85@6.95; Yorkers \$6.60@6.90; plus \$6.50@6.60; rough \$5.50@6.25; stags, 4 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

All Eyes On Texas.

Great is Texas. Her vast cotton crops and marvelous oil discoveries amaze the world. Now follows the startling statement of the wonderful work at Cisco, Texas, of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. "My wife contracted a severe lung trouble," writes Editor J. J. Eager, "which caused a most obstinate cough, and finally resulted in profuse hemorrhages, but she has been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. It is positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all Thoracic and Lung Troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's."

Wanted: Gang of 10 teams

to work on double track grade of the Michigan Central R. R. between Jackson and Parma. Wages \$3.50 per day. Free transportation. Enquire of John McNeil, Supt. for M. J. Griffin, Stovell House, Jackson, Mich.

DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original, ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. One trade mark put on each package. Price, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitutes. Inform yourself. Ask your druggist.

Watch this space For Bargains.

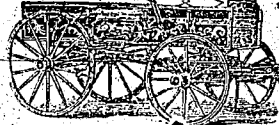
H. JOSEPH,

Originator of Low Prices,

Grayling, Michigan.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT



A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels."

CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE, Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office O. PALMER.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable. HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

"I was entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion. About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely. I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever. I then saw your advertisement, accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and today, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 725 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md."

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation. Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost. INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

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LIFE'S MIRROR.

There are loyal hearts, there are
spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and
true;
Then give to the world the best you
have
And the best will come back to you.
Give love, and love to your life will
flow,
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will
show
Their faith in your word and deed.
Give truth, and your gift will be paid
in kind,
And honor will honor meet;
And a smile that is sweet will surely
find
A smile that is just as sweet.
For life is the mirror of king and
slave,
This just what we are and do;
Then give to the world the best you
have,
And the best will come back to you.
—Madeline S. Bridges.

UNDER THE PULPIT FLOOR

The pulpit in the old Methodist
Chapel at Northway was set back into a
"lean-to" and elevated three and a half
feet above the main floor. Within the
altar-rail two short flights of five steps
each, one on either side of the pulpit,
led up to the pulpit floor.
There was no basement or cellar un-
der the meeting-house, but between the
underpinning stones beneath the
sills a gap of three feet had been left
open on the outer side, so as to venti-
late the low, dark space under the floor
and prevent the cross-rafts and
flooring from rotting away.
By creeping in at this hole and
crawling along beneath the floor the
boys—that is to say, the "bad boys"—
could reach the space under the pulpit
floor, where there was room to
stand up and move about. To get in-
to it, however, they had to creep
through another narrow gap between
two underpinning stones, for the lean-
to had been an afterthought on the
part of the builders, and the split
granite stones extended quite around
the far end of the main house. This
latter gap was only about two feet
wide.
The caddy beneath the pulpit floor
was twelve feet long by eight feet
wide, and sufficient light came in
through the chinks beneath the sill
for a boy's eyes to read print. We
called it the "Calaboo," without attach-
ing any special meaning to the word;
it was probably a corruption of the
colloquial word calaboose.
It was a fine place to gather before
meeting or at intermission, and cer-
tain of the bolder spirits would stay
there during the sermon time.
There were blocks of old timber on
the ground where they could sit, eat
apples and make merry, or, if so dis-
posed, listen to the sermon; for the
narrator was then a boy and knew
the place well; the minister was stand-
ing overhead. We could hear every
word he said with great distinctness,
and when he grew more fervent in his
discourse and began to move up and
down the pulpit, his boots made a
considerable squeaking. We could
then whisper, and even talk in low
tones, without being heard.
This caddy, as will be seen, was a
great convenience; for as a boy can-
not be in two places at once, his ab-
sence from the pews during service
was often noticed; and when he re-
ached home his father would ask, "Where
were you during sermon time?"
It was most useful then to be able
to reply, "Oh, I was there, sir, sitting
near the pulpit. The text was from
Revelations 2: 24. 'This also I saw,
that it was from the hand of God.'"
As this was sometimes as much as
the father of the family himself could
remember of the sermon, it passed
muster very well for a long time
during the entire three years; in fact,
that Elder Hosea Creevy was on that
circuit.
As time went on quite a miscel-
laneous collection of things was carried
into the caddy; picture papers, a
pumpkin Jack-o'-lantern, an old gun
belonging to the Batchelder boys, and
a toy cannon made of lead pipe made
their appearance there, to say nothing
of apples, hazelnuts and other eatables.
Boys naturally like to have such a
place in which to gather. The chief
objection to the Calaboo, from a moral
point of view, was its location and the
fact that it led to deception and dis-
orderly conduct.
Truth to say, Elder Creevy was not
an interesting preacher, although a
very pious one, and he did not pos-
sess the faculty of looking after the
social and moral welfare of his charge
in an efficient and wholesome manner.
During his last year there the Calaboo
was full every Sunday, but I am
certain that he never had an inkling
of the gibes and unhalloved glee going
on right under his feet.
Finally Elder Creevy was removed
to another circuit, and a much younger
minister, the Rev. Adelbert Gibson, ap-
pointed in his place.
Mr. Gibson was tall, light-complec-
tioned and athletic, with kindly blue
eyes. His manner, however, was self-
assertive and resolute. He was a
college graduate and had but recently
entered the ministry. There was a
rumor that he was a fine carman.
His first sermon in the old chapel
lasted only twenty-five minutes. Some,
indeed, thought it too short; but in the
course of a week he had called at
every house in the vicinity. It was
hinted that he had also been fishing.
While preaching his second sermon
he paused suddenly and seemed to sit
for a moment, but went on without
comment.
On the third Sunday, also, he stop-
ped, and with an air of annoyance and
a sharp glance around, remarked that
it disturbed him greatly to hear low,
mumbled conversation while address-
ing an audience.
"I do not know just where this is
or who it is," he added, "but it dis-
turbs me, and I must request that it
shall cease."
A great hush fell. The old meeting-
house was crowded on that Sabbath.
But no one but Mr. Gibson himself
had heard anything, and many did not
know what he meant.

It was Mahlon Batchelder, Ben
Frost and Orin Sylvester, down in the
Calaboo, who had been mulling to-
gether in low tones, but Mr. Gibson's
eyes were keener than Elder Creevy's.
He went on with his sermon, but he
had perceived the innocent establish-
ment of the congregation. It set him
to thinking, and the next day he in-
vestigated. He discovered the Calaboo
and all it contained.
Being comparatively a stranger, it
is likely that he regarded the matter
as a trick on the part of young row-
dies to make a disturbance and im-
pugnate him personally, and he was
not the kind of a man to bear imposi-
tion meekly. He kept quiet concern-
ing his discovery, but planned and
executed a decisive counter-stroke.
I have already mentioned the little
gap in the underpinning through
which we crept into the caddy. It was
directly beneath the pulpit desk, and
by boring a hole in the floor Mr. Gib-
son arranged a bit of plank beneath,
attached to a rod extending up
through the hole, in a corner of the
pulpit desk, where he could reach
it. By giving a single downward push
on this plank he could completely close
that little gap. He also drew the nails
from two of the broad boards of the
pulpit floor, so that they could be
taken up quickly.

Quite unsuspecting of this trap, five
of us crawled into the Calaboo on the
following Sunday, to have a little jol-
ification and plan a Maybasket frolic.
Mahlon Batchelder and Ben Frost
had intrusted something the previous
Sunday, and did not go in. But Orin
Sylvester, Newman Damley, Ned
Wilbur and two more of us slipped in
just as the service began and the peo-
ple were going to their pews.
Two of us, at least, had not been to
the Calaboo before for six months,
and in fact, had never frequented it,
as Alfred and Ben had done, but we
paid the penalty just the same. It
is usually the young and inexperi-
enced mice that fall into the trap.
We kept pretty quiet down there
during the prayer and hymns, but
shortly after Mr. Gibson began his
sermon, Ned and Orin got to playing,
and the former snickered aloud.
Immediately we noted that Mr. Gib-
son stopped speaking. Then we heard
him say:
"I must ask the audience to excuse
me a moment and to sit quietly in
their places. A part of the congre-
gation appears to be under the meet-
ing house instead of properly in it."
At that we made a dive for the hole,
but before the first one of us reached
it we "heard something drop" so to
speak. Mr. Gibson's plank gate had
closed! The next moment the two
floor boards were raised and we heard
the minister's voice saying, "Come up
every one of you!"
Trembling and terribly frightened,
we slunk into the darkest corners of
the caddy.
"Come up, or I shall come after
you!" exclaimed Mr. Gibson, in tones
that made us think it might be bet-
ter to comply.
Then—but oh, with what woful re-
luctance!—first Orin, then Newman,
and then the rest of us put our heads
and arms up through the aperture,
and were helped out by the young
minister's vigorous hand. Ned had
made a wild effort to pull the plank
from the gap that led to liberty, but
it was useless.
When satisfied that the last boy was
out, Mr. Gibson looked up over with a
grim smile.
"You shall be honored with a seat
in the pulpit," he said, "sit down!"
and he pointed to the settee, or long
bench, having a cushion covered with
red baize, that extended along the
wall behind the pulpit desk.
"But wait; you have forgotten
something!" he suddenly exclaimed.
"Go back, you," pointing to Orin,
"and hand up your implements of war
and music—that old violin, that gun
and that pumpkin face!"
Half-numb from consternation, Orin
clumsily obeyed, and was once more
hailed up and seated with no great
graciously, beside us on the long baize
cushion where visiting clergymen
were accustomed to sit.
Oh, but the eyes of that whole con-
gregation fixed upon us! It seemed
to me that the audience was all eyes!
Eyes of reproach! Eyes of reprobation!
Eyes of contempt and grinning malice!
We were half-stupefied from the
shame of it. I hardly heard what Mr.
Gibson said next, but he forced the
fiddle into Orin's inert hands, the gun
into Newman's, set the grinning
pumpkin Jack-o'-lantern on Ned's
knees and gave me the little lead can-
non.
What a spectacle we made! The
older people were too indignant to
laugh much, but all the youngsters
were soon on the broad grin.
After looking us over again with
crushing irony in his glance, Mr. Gib-
son turned his back on us and took
up the slip of paper on which were
the notes of his sermon.
"Now that I have my congregation
in the house," he said, in a tone of
great seriousness, "I will resume my
subject."
But I can hardly believe he was
aware of the tortures endured by that
row of boys behind him. I suppose
the sermon lasted ten or fifteen min-
utes longer, but it seemed a lifetime,
a century of shame and dishonor!
And when at last the benediction
was pronounced and the people began
going out, with amused glances, we
still sat there, stiff with mortification.
What was coming next we had little
idea, but we looked for severe mea-
sures.
When the house was clear Mr. Gib-
son turned to us. He seemed about
to say something satirical, but he
perceived our utterly depressed, woe-
begone appearance, and burst out laugh-
ing instead. He probably realized now
that we were not the hardened sin-
ners he had at first thought us.
"Perhaps I have been a little harsh
with you, boys," he said. "You may
take your property and go. I do not
think you will be caught there again.
Try to be more manly and straight-
forward hereafter, and we will let by-
gones be bygones. I will be your good
friend after this quite as if nothing
had happened, and you may tell your
folks at home that I am satisfied you
have been punished sufficiently."
He pushed us good-humoredly down
the steps and packed us off home,
where, however, some of us met with
anything but a pleasant reception. In
truth, we were not allowed to forget
the disgrace of it for many a year.



A GENTLE HINT.

If I were you, and you were I,
Mamma,
You'd be allowed the crust of pie,
Mamma,
And sugar, too. And if high-spy
You'd like to play, or kites to fly,
I'd like them, or at least I'd try;
And lessons should be by-and-by,
I'm sure you wouldn't ever cry.
If I were you and you were I,
Mamma,
If you were I and I were you,
Mamma,
I'd ask you what you wished to do,
Mamma;
And if your game was not quite
through,
When bed-time came—indeed it's true
I'd let you wait. Each day a few
Nice toys I'd give you, bright and new,
I think you'd think it pleasant, too,
If you were I, and I were you,
Mamma.
—Harper's Magazine.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Once in the history of the corps of
cadets at West Point a battalion was
struck by lightning. It happened late
in the month of May, 1865, and the
reason that nobody was killed outright
was that the shock was distributed
through two hundred and thirty bayo-
nets. Only a minute fraction of its
force, therefore, was felt by any one
man.
Yet it was sufficient to flatten three
cadets on their faces, to knock two
out of ranks, to cause the color-
bearer to reel and stagger for a mo-
ment, and to bring to his knees the
splendid black charger of our com-
mandant. Had its undivided strength
been lavished on any one of our num-
ber he would never have known what
had struck him.
We were on battalion drill at the
moment, and in column by division
closed in mass—the most compact for-
mation known to the "Tactics" of
those days.
The bayonets were fixed and the
arms at "support"—that is to say, with
the hammer resting on the left fore-
arm.
A dense black cloud had been coming
up rapidly, and now hovered low di-
rectly overhead. A number of spec-
tators, fearing a sudden thunder-show-
er, were scurrying for shelter, when
there came a blinding flash, an in-
stantaneous crack and roar like that
of the three-hundred-pounder Parrott
rifle.
Every musket gave a jerk, every left
lower arm felt a sharp, stunning shock,
and our knees doubled under us. Three
cadets lay dazed, one of them, indeed,
being senseless; but our big command-
er, raised his powerful voice, and the
movement of counter-march went on
as if nothing had happened. It was no
bad test of the discipline of the corps.
In all the battalion the only men not
sharply shaken were the cadet officers
and sergeants; the former because the
points of their swords were much low-
er than their plumes, the latter be-
cause, being guides, they neither fixed
bayonets nor "came to support"—such
being the system in the "Casey" Tac-
tics in use at the time—General
Charles King, in Youth's Companion.

RABBITS AT PLAY.

Rabbits play in this way: Two of
them—I have not seen it played with
more—run quickly toward each other,
and, when on the point of contact,
each leaps into the air, but one higher
than the other, clearing him complet-
ly. They come down with their tails
toward each other, but instantly, with
as if it were, "Excuse my tail," both
turn and run and leap again, and so
they will do from two or three to half
a dozen times, always leaping up at
the exact moment when they would
otherwise come into collision, and one
always taking the higher leap—some-
times an astonishingly high one—
right over his companion, says a writ-
er in the Saturday Review. They never
meet in the air, nor can I see how
this can be avoided, except by a plan
or figure being mutually followed by
them, as with ourselves in a game of
dance. I believe that each clears the
other alternately, but I have not yet
convinced myself of this. There is a
less developed form of his game, as
where one rabbit runs up to another
that is lying crouched and jumps over
him. He then crouches himself, and,
after a while, the other one, willing to
return a politeness, runs up to and
jumps over him. Once I saw the in-
vitation to a game of jumps given, but
not accepted. The offering rabbit
spotted up to another one, as he sat
stooped just in front of him, jumped,
frisked round and round, jumped again
and waited—but all to no purpose; the
other was "not in the vein."

A LITTLE PATRIOT.

There is a five-year-old boy in Mas-
sachusetts avenue, who is the blood
of patriots, says the Washington Star.
The little fellow has heard much
"flag" talk in his short life, and has
exalted ideas of its protective qual-
ities. He was the baby of the family
till recently, and occupied a crib-bed
in his mother's room. When the new
baby came, Harold was put to sleep
in a room adjoining his mother's; and,
as he had never slept alone before, his
small soul was filled with name-
less fears.
"It's mighty lonesome in here,
mamma," he called the first night af-
ter he had been tucked in his little
white bed.
"Just remember the angels are near
you and caring for you," replied
mamma from an outer room.
"But mamma," he replied, "I'd be
scared of them if they came rustling
around, same as I would of any other
stranger."
"Now, Harold, you must go to sleep
quietly. Nothing will hurt you."
"Can't I have the gas lighted in here?"
"No, mamma doesn't think it neces-
sary, and it is not healthy."
There was silence for some time,
and then the small voice piped up
again, "O mamma!"
"Yes, dear."
"I have grandpa's flag?"
"Why, what for? I want you to go
right to sleep."

"Please, mamma!" and a small
night-gown figure appeared at the
door. Just let me stick the flag up
at the head of my bed, and then I'll go
right to sleep,—indeed, I will! You
know the other night grandpa said at
the meeting that "under the protecting
folds of the flag the weakest would be
safe," and I feel mighty weak, mam-
ma."
He got the flag; and when his
mother looked in on him an hour later,
he was fast asleep, with a fat little
flag under his red check, holding fast
the end of the "protecting" flag.

THE PURPLE WHISTLE.

For four long weeks the Martin
children had been looking forward to
the first frost. "When Jack Frost has
been here one week we always go to
the woods and get the nuts he has hid-
ded," any one of them would have ex-
plained. "Now it's time, and we're
going."
So this was the reason why a car-
riage as large as a park phaeton stood
before the door of the Martin house.
It was not long before it was filled to
the brim with baskets and wraps and
children, and here and there an auntie
or a mamma to care for everything
from silver spoons to unexpected snake
bites.
Of course the drive was a long one,
and by the time the Worden's woods
were reached everyone was hungry.
"We have to have the baskets for
the nuts anyway," Dick announced,
"so let's have dinner and get them
emptied." His plan seemed a reason-
able one and it was at once carried
out.
Nothing ever tasted so good as those
Frankfurts, Clara and Harry toasted
over the fire of twigs and autumn
leaves. "A nutting party dinner is
ever so much better than a summer
one," Louise said, "because everything
tastes so much like the hot tamale
man."
But of course all things could not
run smoothly. Just as dinner was
well over and they began to scatter
for the nut trees little May came run-
ning toward them, crying loudly. They
all gathered round while Mrs. Martin
took the child on her lap and wiped
away her tears. Then she bound the
little hurt hand in a cool white hand-
kerchief and poured some soothing
cream over it. Already little white
blisters had swollen up, but the pain
was lessening. She sobbed out some-
thing about some lovely purple flowers
that she wanted, and how they had un-
gratefully stung her as she gathered
them.
"I call that a shame," Tom said.
"Thistles aren't good for anything,
so why do they grow?"
"Oh, yes, they are," answered Mrs.
Martin cheerfully as she cuddled her
little daughter close. "Everything has
its own field of usefulness. Let me tell
you a story of an old selfish donkey
my mother told me once when I was
a little girl. This old donkey loved
thistles very dearly. Yes, indeed, he
ate them; all donkeys do. That is
one thing thistles are good for, my
dear boy. A guinea pig knew this
donkey very well, and laughed at him
for eating such prickly stuff."
"You don't know what's good," said
the donkey. "When the frost has nip-
ped your cabbage leaves and carrots
my plant still grows. Then its leaves
and blossoms are all my own. Nobody
else cares for them and I don't have
to share them with anyone." Indeed,
his little friend said. "Then why is
that bush yonder so full of yellow
birds and butterflies? The birds eat
the seeds and make a lining for their
nests out of the down, while the but-
terflies drain the flowers of all their
sweetness. Do they ask your leave?"
Then the donkey was angry, and he
cried, "Wait; those thieving rascals
shall pay for this." He plunged into
the thistle patch. He tramped and
thrashed and switched his burly tail
till not a leaf or flower was left. The
birds and butterflies flew away, too
clever to be caught. Then the guinea
pig laughed mockingly and said,
"You've only spoiled your dinner by
trying to harm the birds and but-
terflies, who meant no harm to you."
Everybody laughed when she finish-
ed, even little May, who had almost
forgotten the snarls and stings of the
purple flowers. Then they all ran
away to gather the nuts hanging on
the branches just waiting for some
climbing boys to shake them to the
ground.—Children's Column.

ON PARROTS.

There seems to be no limit to the
capacity for acquiring the human
language possessed by this intelligent
bird. It often picks up not only
words, but long sentences, which have
been pronounced in its presence on a
single occasion only. While as for
domestic sounds of all kinds, from the
whispering of an infant to the cawing
of a canary bird, all these are readily
acquired. The male is, however, given
to screaming when angry or agi-
tated. It sometimes associates words
with things. One, owned by Mr.
Greene, would yell "Potato," if it saw
a luncheon laid, so loudly that it could
never be admitted to that meal, for it
always dropped the potato and shout-
ed for more. There is an idea that the
brilliantly colored parrots do not talk.
There is no reason why they should
not, and many possess the imitative
instinct. One of the most richly col-
ored of all is the purple-capped lory,
from the Moluccas. Its whole body
is crimson and rose, its wings green,
and its crest purple. It is a thick-set
bird, like a big bulldog, and can be
highly educated. It is tame and gen-
tle, an excellent "linguist" and mimic.
It is also a ventriloquist. It is worth
noting that some of the lories, which
are very fond of flowers, have been
poisoned by being given lilybuds
blossoms. There is a belief that par-
rots should not be allowed water to
drink, but only sopped food. We be-
lieve that this is a mistake which
causes them great misery. They are
not great water drinkers, and some
specimens can go without it for a con-
siderable time. But in their native
state most of these which have been
observed come regularly to the water
holes to drink.—The Spectator.

Italy owns the three largest
churches in the world—St. Peter's,
Rome, the Duomo, Milan, and St.
Paul's at Rome.

LUMBER LEGS FOR TWO.

STRANGE STORY OF GIDEON MA-
SON AND HIS DOG GAD.
Mason Had a Wooden Leg and So
Had His Dog, and the Man's Con-
tained a Small Fortune—Money
Willed to Buy Artificial Limbs.
In Greenwood Cemetery, writes a
correspondent from Trenton, N. J., are
two mounds of fresh earth, rounded a
few days ago by the sexton with un-
usual care. They mark the graves of
Gideon Mason and his faithful dog,
Gad. Mason for years had been fa-
miliarly known to the people of Tren-
ton as "Lumber Leg," because of the
clumsy-looking piece of wood that did
service as the lower half of Mason's
right leg. This leg he made himself.
Mason came to Trenton a quarter of
a century ago. He rode on the bum-
per of a freight car, and his life would
probably have come to an end in some
other section of the country had it
not been for the fact that the train
was wrecked on the outskirts of the
town, and Mason lost a leg by the ac-
cident.
Mason was a philosopher and smiled
at his misfortune. He absolutely re-
fused to talk about himself, but his
gentlemanly manner and use of good
language convinced those who came in
contact with him that he had seen
better days. One admission he did
make. It was that rum was respon-
sible for the predicament he found
himself in. When at last Mason was
able to go out he became acquainted
with Gaston Hartwell, keeper of a
canal bridge. Hartwell and Mason be-
came cronies. The bridge tender was
commonly considered a crank on the
subject of temperance. He boasted
that he had never tasted liquor in his
life. Mason was deeply impressed
with what Hartwell had to say to him
on the subject of drink, and one day
signed a pledge and the pledge was
never broken.
Hartwell gave him a start in life by
renting a small house in the outskirts
of the town and subletting it to the
cripple. He bought a pushcart and a
wooden leg, and, handing them over to
Mason, said to him: "Other men are
making money picking up junk around
the city, and you can do as well as
they. I'll loan you money enough to
start you in business, and you may pay
me back when you are able."
For fifteen years Mason went about
the city with his handcart making the
air merry with his tuneful cry: "Rags,
bottles, bags." He prospered until
his acquaintance began to wonder
what he did with his money. Upon
this point Mason refused to enlighten
anybody. Hartwell did his best to
find out, but failed. Mason paid off
his indebtedness to him and was com-
plete master of his affairs.
When his wooden leg that Hartwell
bought for him was worn out Mason
one day appeared wearing a wooden
leg of his own manufacture.
Hartwell was made sexton of Green-
wood Cemetery, near the home of Ma-
son, and they became firm friends
than ever. One morning in the win-
ter of '96 Mason came to the sexton's
house with a rough-haired, bob-tailed
dog tagging at his heels, or rather at
his heel.
"Where did you get that critter?"
asked Hartwell.
"Found him on my doorstep last
night starving and half dead with the
cold. I fed him and warmed him, and
he is all right now."
Gad had one bad habit. He pos-
sessed an insatiable appetite for raw
eggs, and one night came home with
one of his hind legs fast in a steel
trap. The leg was amputated by a
veterinary surgeon. Within a few
weeks Gad appeared on the streets
with Mason equipped with a home-
made wooden leg, which he managed
to use with as much ease as though
it were his own limb. "To inquire as
to how Gad lost his leg Mason was
deaf and dumb. He told nobody but
Hartwell and made him promise that
he would keep it a secret so long as
Gad lived.
The end came to both Mason and
the dog two weeks ago. One day the
sexton heard Gad barking dolefully in
the little house that sheltered Mason,
and he forced the door open.
Stretched on his bed, as though asleep,
lay "Lumber Leg," dead.
The county physician and the Cor-
oner were summoned, and during the
investigation that followed the leather
cap that covered the top of "Lumber
Leg's" clumsy wooden limb fell off,
revealing a cavity in which several
neatly folded papers were concealed.
One was the pledge signed by Ma-
son years before, another was a will,
appointing Hartwell executor of his
property, which consisted of the house
he lived in, his pushcart and \$12,000
in cash, which was found stowed away
in a roll at the bottom of the hole in
the wooden leg.
The will provided that a portion
of the money should be spent for a bur-
ial plot in Greenwood Cemetery, and a
headstone of granite, and that the bal-
ance should be used for the care of
Gad, who was to be buried at the feet
of his master at his death. Five hun-
dred dollars were to go to Hartwell,
and the residue to be spent by him for
the purchase of artificial limbs for
worthy cripples.
The dog was inconsolable. It spent
hours every day at the grave, and one
day was found stretched across the
mound, dead.—Philadelphia Record.

Strange Diseases.

Lombardy is the one place where
pellagra is always prevalent—that
mysterious modern ailment due to
eating damaged maize, which since
1823, when it was first noticed, is com-
puted to have been responsible for the
death of more than 500,000 peasants.
Mandarin ringworm, again, is known
and dreaded throughout Burma, but
even the most ignorant Burmese is
aware that it cannot be contracted out-
side the ancient capital. Similarly,
"Rough" fever is confined to Gibraltar;
although it is probable that the ail-
ment known as Maltose fever, which
can be contracted only in Malta, and
there only in the spring and autumn,
is closely allied to it. Aleppo evil,
in unknown in any of the other
cities of Asia Minor; just as the Delit
bail, so dreaded to our soldiers, is con-
fined to Delhi.—Chambers's Journal.

THE ORINOCO RIVER.

Little Known Out of South America,
But One of the Greatest.
One of the greatest rivers of the
world, the Orinoco, is also one of the
least known to Europeans. Its sister,
the Amazon, has often been described
by Wallace and Bates, among others,
but Humboldt remains practically the
only writer of standing upon the great
stream which, rising on the frontiers
of Brazil, runs for 2,000 miles through
Venezuela, receiving in its course such
immense tributaries as the Meta and
Apure, and discharging itself by a
hundred mouths into the South At-
lantic opposite the British island of
Trinidad.
The principal entrance, and the only
one available for sailing vessels, is the
Boca Grande, to the south, into which
flow, among other tributaries, the
Arartura and Amacura, the latter al-
most coinciding in its course with
the Schomburgk boundary line be-
tween British Guiana and Venezuela.
But most of the traffic of the Orinoco
passes through Trinidad, where pas-
sengers and goods are transferred to
steamers almost flat-bottomed, and
reach the Orinoco by the mouth
known as Macarao, the open sea being
avoided. It was by that route that
the writer started in the Apure, char-
tered for the occasion, on a trip of 500
miles up the great river, forming prob-
ably the first, and certainly the largest
party of tourists which had ever
ascended it.
Six hours after leaving Port of Spain
the entrance of the Macarao was
reached and for fourteen hours we
navigated a deep channel, perhaps
half a mile wide, whose attractions
surprised those who had read of the
delta of the Orinoco as a dismal
swamp, thousands of square miles in
extent, tenanted only by a few wild
Indians, who built their houses in
among the trees, by will beasts and
birds. The description is true, though
the impression left is not quite correct.
Well-lit impenetrable forests and
undergrowth hide ground which is for
the most part open, covered for half
the year by water. The Guaraon
Indians, many of whom paddled out
to meet the steamer and beg, in canoes
roughly hollowed from the trunk of a
tree, and who dispute supremacy of
these wilds with jaguars and alligators,
are extremely low specimens of
humanity, though attachment to their
dogs, large, rough-haired and excellent
hunters, should be mentioned to their
credit.
But the passerby sees none of the
horrors of this great swamp. They
are concealed by magnificent trees
growing to the water's edge, whose
branches may sometimes be touched
from the steamer, when she is steered
close to the shore in order to
avoid the current. Sometimes that
splendid parasite, the matalapa has
wrapped in its deadly folds several
adjacent trees, and, these perishing,
it stands alone, showing walls of green
and resembling a large ivy mantled
tower. Upon this and upon the tops
of the tallest trees other parasites
fling masses of blossom. A flock of
flamingoes makes a brilliant scarlet
patch here and there; the sun flashes
from parrots of many sizes and vari-
ous hues; snow-white cranes gaze
stolidly from the banks; macaws,
green and yellow, or deep crimson on
head and breast, fly heavily past; and
smaller birds of every color of the
rainbow scream or chatter or sing
among the trees.—Caracas Herald.

The Clew That Failed.

"That man used to be an army of-
ficer."
The above remark was made in the
lobby of the Raleigh by Henry Porter,
an old newspaper man from Chicago.
It was addressed to Representative
Pugsley, of New York, who was stand-
ing by the hotel desk conversing with
a group of scribblers.
"How do you know?" asked Mr.
Pugsley.
"Do you see how he put his hand
in his trousers pocket? There,
watch him. See when he puts in his
hand he lifts up the side of his coat
instead of brushing it away from the
front as you or I would do. He ac-
quired that habit by wearing a fatigue
coat in the army. That garment, you
know, is cut square about the body
and is short. To put the hand in the
pocket, the side must be lifted up.
See, he has done it again."
The incident led to a discussion
with the result that one of the re-
porters volunteered to ask the
stranger if he had ever been an officer
in the army. It turned out the man
Frederick B. Moore, now a real estate
dealer of New York city.
"I will explain why I put my hand
in my pocket in that manner," said
Mr. Moore, after the discussion of his
case had been elucidated. "I used to
be a butcher. I got that habit rais-
ing my apron to make change for
my customers when I was keeping
shop in New York city thirty years
ago."—Washington Post.

The Verb "To Shy."

One of the easiest ways for a law-
yer to confuse a witness is to make
him explain the meaning of a word.
Few people can define a word satis-
factorily, even if they know its mean-
ing. A Western lawyer was cross-
examining a young woman who had
a very haughty temper. According
to the Los Angeles Herald she had
testified that she had seen the de-
fendant "shy" a book at the plaintiff.
The lawyer seized on the word.
"Shy? 'Shy' a book? What do
you mean by that? Will you explain
to the court what the word 'shy'
means?"
The girl leaned over the desk be-
neath the witness-box, picked up a
law book and threw it so accurately
and so forcibly at the lawyer that he
had hard work to dodge it.
"I think the court now understands
the meaning of the word 'shy,'" said
the judge, gravely. The girl was al-
lowed to finish her testimony.
High Temperature.
Last summer's drought was respon-
sible for high-priced ice then, high-
priced potatoes a little later and high-
priced beef now. It was a terrible
thing.—Kansas City Journal.



REVENGE.

I have stood on the bridge at mid-
night,
And the clock was striking the
hour;
The hour rose up, indignant,
And struck back with all its power.
—Life.
READY FOR HIM.
"Is he a very reckless chauffeur?"
"Reckless?" Why when the town
authorities see him starting they or-
der out the ambulance.—Chicago
News.
ANOTHER UNIQUE FEATURE.
"There's one queer thing about Cecil
Rhodes' will that the public doesn't
seem to have noticed."
"What's that?"
"His heirs haven't decided to try
to break it."—Chicago Record-Herald.
MET THEIR MATCH.
Clarence—Well, were your friends,
Mrs. Hobbs and Mrs. Dobbs congenial?
Clara—Oh, Clarence, each found an
opportunity to tell me that the other
was the biggest talker she had ever
met.—Detroit Free Press.
A SUPPERER.
"Yes, Pilcher broke down and had
to go away for his health."
"What was the matter with him?"
"Every complaint known to man."
"How could that be?"
"He was a rental agent."—Indianap-
olis News.
MAN'S SELFISHNESS.
He—Darling what do you suppose I
have done today?
She—I couldn't guess in a hundred
years.
He—I have had my life insured.
She—That's just like you John
Mann. All you seem to think of is
yourself.—Boston Transcript.
A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.
"Don't you find it very trying," she
asked the great man, "to have to fur-
nish your autograph to so many per-
sistent people?"
"Oh, no," he answered. "Most of
them send stamps, and I return the
autograph on a post card."—Chicago
Record-Herald.
COMMUNITY OF INTEREST.
Jenkins—I learn that through your
agent you have bought the properties
on either side of your house and got
them cheap. How did you manage it?
Foxley—Easily enough. My wife is
an eclectician; my daughter plays the
piano, George the cornet, I the violin,
Bob the banjo, Charley rattles the
bones, and little Johnnie has the
drum.—Tit-Bits.
HER TRIBULATIONS.
"Charlie, dear," said young Mrs.
Torkins, "is there anything on your
mind?"
"Not a thing," he answered gaily.
"What did you think was on my
mind?"
"Nothing. I knew it would be that
way. It was only fifteen minutes ago
that I told you to do a lot of errands
down town, and you said you wouldn't
let them go off your mind for a min-
ute, and now you've broken your word
again."—Washington Star.
CLEVERNESS.
"You say he has an automobile?"
said Miss Cayenne.
"Yes."
"And he has been using it for some
time."
"He has."
"He must be very clever."
"I don't see why owning an autom-
obile shows that one is clever."
"It isn't owning it, my dear, that
shows superior intelligence. It's be-
ing able to fix it when it breaks down
six or eight miles from home."—
Washington Star.
MOROSE.
"Of course," said the studious man,